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TYPEWRITER CITY

CHANGES IN SYRACUSE THAT WILL MAKE IT SUCH.

The War Between the Trust and the Smiths Creates An Industrial Boom. Demand for Militia Accompanies Boom.

Special to The Daily People.

Syracuse, Feb. 14.—The industrial life of this city is much interested in the changes that are taking place in the production of typewriters. From reports it seems that Syracuse will be known hereafter as the "Typewriter City."

The official organ of the capitalist class, the Daily Press, does not seem to tire in singing the phrases of the Smiths (who have resigned from the Typewriter Trust and are about to start an opposition plant), and Timothy L. Woodruff, late lieutenant governor, who will succeed the Smiths in the business management of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company.

What the above mentioned press sees in L. C. Smith to praise is his business ability and his love for Syracuse. As for Timothy, he is a "Republican of all Republicans," and from to-day on he becomes a Syracuse business man.

In praising those two "captains of industry," the capitalist press once more proves the contentions of the S. L. P. that man is a creature of environment, that the Smiths and the Woodruffs and the rest of their class do not manufacture their own environments all alone, any more than they do the wealth in their possession; that it's not so much their business ability or their love for their fellow man that makes them great, but on the contrary, it is economic conditions and social relations that make it possible for them to appear great.

The same press also proves another point against capitalists that is held by Socialism, viz.: the capitalist class do no useful work.

Let us take up the first point and see if Lyman C. Smith is wholly responsible for the creation of the large fortune he has in his possession at the present time.

Their local press gives his biography as follows: "Inventor and manufacturer; born Torrington, Conn., March 31, 1850; educated in common and State normal schools; went to New York and managed a live stock and commission house; engaged in the lumber business in Syracuse in 1875; manufactured breech loading firm arms; 1877-90 invented a typewriter; and, in 1893, the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, of which he is president, was organized."

The biography, in some respects, is very misleading, as it tells of things that are not true, and it also tells half the truth. This is done to make the young men of to-day believe that Mr. Smith was the architect of his own fortune, and that they must be the same. It tells us that he engaged in the lumber business in this city in 1875, but it stops here, if it told the whole truth it would have added that he was sold out by the sheriff. This latter point would destroy that beautiful theory, that all a man has to do is to go and carve out a fortune and take it home.

This biography also states that Smith was an inventor, which is not true, but in company with other men the Smiths made a gun that A. T. Brown invented. It further states that L. C. Smith invented a typewriter, this is also a falsehood, because the "Smith Premier" is the only typewriter that he has ever produced and A. T. Brown is the inventor.

The Herald of this city in its issue of February 10 admits this fact, for it states that A. T. Brown, who has been elected vice-president of the old "Smith Premier" is the inventor of the "Smith harmless gun" and the "Smith typewriter."

In 1893 the Smith Premier Typewriter Company was organized with L. C. Smith as president; A. T. Brown was the inventor. This company was backed financially by Mr. Peter Burns, who was Mr. Smith's father-in-law, and was wealthy and was the business adviser for the Smiths for several years. So Smith, with the aid of Burns' capital, Brown's brains and the demands of society for a machine to write, has been enabled to accumulate a fortune of from fifteen to twenty million.

This is what makes Mr. Smith appear great. This it is that leads the official organs of the capitalist class in this city to tell of Mr. Smith's fondness for Syracuse and all its citizens. One of those papers has this to say of him: "The man who should receive the credit for this boom to Syracuse is undoubtedly Lyman C. Smith. It was Mr. Smith's enterprise and capital that built up the Smith Premier typewriter; it was Mr. Smith's fondness for Syracuse that induced him to use his influence to secure the location in this city of the Monarch typewriter's plant, and it is this same fondness for Syracuse and belief in its industrial future which now induces him to put his capital and energy into a new business which means so much to Syracuse."

Was it because Mr. Smith loved Syracuse that made him invest his money in the lumber trade? Was it for the love of the people in Syracuse that Mr. Smith invested his capital (?) and expended his energy in producing typewriters? Did he produce typewriters wholly for Syracuse? In short did he consider the interests of any one outside of Smith? The answer is easy to find: L. C. Smith invested his capital and expended his energy with one object in view, profit.

In fact, it was not a love affair; neither did he produce typewriters wholly for Syracuse. Those things are a secondary consideration in the minds of capitalists when investing their capital; it's purely a business matter. If he loved Syracuse so much why has he more capital invested outside of the city than he has in it?

If Smith has such love for the people in this city, why don't he increase the pay of his wage slaves that have produced it all? He has about five or six hundred of those. Average them up and their pay won't exceed $1.25 per day. But Smith don't intend to do this, and the press of the capitalist knows it. What it wants to do is to make the working class believe that the capitalist is a good fellow and is smart and has a right to exploit labor. This does away with the love theory.

Timothy Woodruff came here and the Post-Standard recommends him to the working class of this city by telling them that he is the "Republican of all Republicans." This means, if it means anything, that Tim is no cheap, middle-class skinner of labor, that the more of the hides of the working class he gets the better he will like it. He tells the slaves here through his official organ that for ten years he has owned a large amount of "typewriter trust stock." All this time he has enjoyed the dividends and lived on the backer of the slaves here, although he never saw them or the factory. He knew nothing or did nothing in the line of useful work, for those dividends. This proves the second point that the capitalist class take no useful part in the production of the wealth they enjoy; therefore, they show the working class that they are useless.

Tim is not going to stand behind the curtain and draw dividends hereafter, neither is he going to tell the slaves in the Smith factory where he got his "original accumulations," but he is going to take the reins in his own hands, and, like all good Republicans, will apply the whip to the backs of the slaves in the Smith factory and get $25,000 per year besides the dividends, and as much more as possible by bringing in machines with boys to run them, while the men walk.

In connection with the industrial boom Syracuse is having, there is one other thing that is being boomed that always means much and speaks loud for the capitalist class and against the working class, that is the militia. There is one company here now, and "we" need another. So all our "best people," including "our" chamber of commerce want a new armory.

The working class of this city will find out what this means later on, when they ask for a little more wages. The industrial boom by the capitalists of this city, accompanied by the boom for more militiamen, aslo by the capitalist, is no accident. The Smith's, the Woodruff's and the rest of the business boomers know their book.

J. T.

What Are Socialists.

Editor Transcript:—"For God's sake men, don't be Socialists."

This exclamation was made last Sunday by the Rev. Alvin R. Pennell, of the Presbyterian church, and his argument to back up his advice was that if a man possesses $50, the Socialist would come along and demand half of the amount.

The reverend gentleman is mistaken, the Socialist knows and respects the tenth commandment as well as any true Christian, and no Socialist advocates the taking away of a man's money.

Sosialists advocate and demand that the modern tools of production shall be owned collectively by all the people in order that the most wealth may be produced with the least expenditure of human labor power and that all who help to create wealth may receive as their right a full share of said wealth produced by combined effort.

The Socialist is not a cheap John, who wants everything cheap. The Socialist recognizes as well as anybody that wealth is the medium whereby a man may attain his highest ideals in life, but under the present capitalistic system only a few are enabled to possess wealth while the masses who produce all wealth are denied any part of it because they have no control over the machinery of production.

But even if the Socialists were so extremely simple minded as the Rev. Mr. Pennell seems to think they are, what wrong can be done? Doesn't the very religion which the reverend teaches claim as one of its strongest principles that he who possesses two coats give one to him who has none? This sentiment, charity and love is the backbone of all religion; deny that and religion collapses like a dried-out cider barrel.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass.

MORE INDICTMENTS

Showing the Criminality of the Capitalist Class.

Miss Helen Marot, the chief woman investigator for the Child Labor Committee, has made a report that further indicts the capitalists and the capitalist system.

The report submits several interesting cases, among which are the following:

Bridget Brennan is now fourteen. She commenced working in the paper box factories when she was ten. When she left school she was in the third primary. She measures at fourteen only four feet. During the busy season she worked from 7.30 in the morning until 7 at night, with one-half hour off for luncheon.

Mary Force was employed especially for rush work. For over six weeks she worked from 7.30 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily, with one-half hour intermission for lunch. Saturday was the one day in each week that she worked the "legal" ten hours. Her full week's work aggregated seventy hours. She received six cents an hour for overtime. She was as undeveloped as a child of twelve.

Fannie Rossa is fourteen years old, but has regularly been employed in a paper box factory since she was thirteen. From November 1 until December 12 she worked from 7.30 in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, receiving five cents an hour for overtime, in addition to her regular weekly wage of $3.25. She was given no time for supper, but ate what she could while standing at her work. She had been allowed one-half hour in the middle of the day. She is a delicate, anaemic child of four and one-half feet. She suffers intensely from headaches.

Jennie Boose is called a "turner-in." She takes the cardboard from the paster and folds the paper that covers the outside of the box over the edge of the cardboard. The operation is simple, and her employer finds her stature and extreme youth no drawback to the accomplishment of the task. She is four feet high and twelve years old. According to her employment papers she is fifteen years old. Her certificate was secured and she began work in the factory when she was still eleven. During the busy season she worked from 7.30 in the morning until 7 at night, with one-half hour off for lunch. She was released from work on Saturday at 5 o'clock. For her week's work of sixty-five hours she was paid $2.75. Her regular weekly wage is $2.50, but for the extra five hours she received twenty-five cents.

Annie Bogarda is an Italian and twelve years old. In October when she left school she was in the first grade in the primary department. Her employment papers give her age as fifteen years. She came from Italy with her parents three years ago. During November Annie worked in one of the confectionery factories from 7.30 in the morning until 8 at night, with one-half hour intermission in the middle of the day. Her wage is $3 a week. Her father is a shoemaker and her mother makes artificial flowers at home.

In the paper box factories the women outnumber the men by ten to one, and each woman works with one girl helper. There are no factories in New York where the demand for young girls at any season of the year is greater than at the paper box factories during the season when boxes are made for the holding of Christmas gifts. The season is short, lasting generally from six weeks to two months. The employers take on girls without certificates, trusting that they will not be discovered. During the present investigation into the condition of child labor in the box factories children have been found under age, more than in any other class of manufacture. In these factories during the busy season the hours were from 7.30 a. m. until 7 or 8 p. m., with one-half hour for luncheon.

THE POSTAL CLERK.

The Lovely Benefits Enjoyed by Him Under Capitalist Nationalization.

A perusal of the columns of The Postal Clerk, the organ of the U. N. A. of Post Office Clerks, shows what lovely "benefits" the workers enjoy who are engaged in an industry that is nationalized under capitalism.

The press committee of Branch 149, Westfield, Mass., wrote that they hope soon to have better hours, "approximating" the eight-hour basis. They complain that they "have to report at 7 a. m., and work until 8 p. m. every night except one, when we get off at 6 p. m." One night a week they had to work much later. "It would be anywhere from 10.30 p. m. to 12 p. m. before we got home."

Branch 537, Manistee, Mich., also tells of their woes, and their partial adjustment. Think of a man working almost continuously from 7 a. m. till 11 p. m. for dear Uncle Sam!

Sunday work is one of the problems discussed, and for the little benefits received the "boys" are loud in their professions of thankfulness to the local postmasters. Of course the great U. N. A. of P. O. C. of the U. S. comes in for its share of laudation.

In Syracuse, N. Y., the "most amiable and harmonious relations exist between the clerks and their superiors."

New York city reports an important meeting in "executive session" at which mention is made of a speech which consisted of "witty remarks."

The New Orleans correspondent glorifies this "as an age of progress, enlightenment and 'push.' The whole world is advancing"—then more about push. It seems that this "brother" is moved to poetic expression because of the sewerage system of his city. Capital is clamoring for entrance because "the city is the most healthful on the continent," due to "sanitation and sewerage." But there, too, all is not happiness. The postal clerks are begging the "public" and "our congressmen" to come to their help.

Pittsburg reports that "we have a postmaster fully alive to the interests of the boys, and we are all proud of him." Just the same, the "boys" find it necessary to "leave no stone unturned that will result to our benefit."

Altoona, Pa., reports that Uncle Sam moved them into a new building. The night of the removal the postmaster gave a banquet at the Logan House. It was an elaborate affair, and the Altoona press committee seem proud of the fact that they were allowed to come into the presence of "many distinguished men in public and private life." The Branch had its annual banquet New Year's night. The guests of honor were "our good friends"—the postmaster and two inspectors.

Hon. F. B. Dickerson, postmaster of Detroit and president of the National Association of Postmasters, gets a puff and his picture printed. He worked many reforms in the service. The only one of benefit to the men, however, being that: "he was a pioneer in the adoption of shirt waists for the letter carriers."

The Cincinnati correspondent states that the clerks there feel that their condition is improving as rapidly as a just and conscientious postmaster can bring it about. "But," he sagely remarks, "under present conditions no postmaster can in one term or any number of terms bring about those conditions which such an official should desire to see."

Out in Denver they have an "entering wedge." The book rate has been reduced from $1.80 to $1.50.

South Omaha reports awakening from long stagnation to activity. The activity consists of steps taken to interest the local press in "our bills."

Honolulu branch reports organization and enthusiastically promises a "goodly per capita tax."

Editorially The Postal Clerk commends an utterance of the postmaster of Chicago, in which he is lauded as having produced conditions that are now perhaps better than at any previous time. In another column the Chicago branch asks for information as to Sunday work performed by the brothers in other cities.

After all the blowing about "organization" and "friends" the following official notice which appears in the paper is not without significance:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

"Office of First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1902.

"Attention of postmasters is invited to section 300, Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1902, under which all post office clerks who have been in the service one year are entitled to fifteen days' leave of absence, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, with full pay.

"This law, however, is not to be construed as authorizing the employment of substitutes for clerks on leave, as it is necessary for postmasters to make application to the salary and allowance division of this bureau, for allowance before making any expenditures for this service. The appropriation made by congress is not sufficient to provide for the employment of substitutes for all clerks in the service, and it is necessary at the larger post offices that arrangements be made for the granting of leaves of absence without involving any additional expense to the Department.

"All postmasters must arrange to give clerks the leave of absence to which they are entitled at such times as will best suit the interests of the service.

"R. J. Winne,

"First. Ass't P. M. Gen'l."

Few ads appear in the paper. One is a remedy for tired and swollen feet. A testimonial tells how a clerk standing at the case all day could hardly get his shoes on in the morning. A ventilated thumb stall is another advertised benefactor of the postal clerk. In the words of their President Rogers, "Let the good work go on."

The yellow journal as "the friend" of "the common people" denounced the passage of the Elkins bill on the first page, but said nothing about the Democrats who voted for it on the last page.

There is a discussion going on in the capitalist newspapers on the subject: "Do old men die of idleness?" It would now be in order for some one to start a discussion on the subject: "Do men in this age of overwork ever get old enough to die?"

IMITATES HISTORY

DEBS REPEATS HIMSELF AT ROCHESTER—SINGS SAME OLD SONG.

Speech Delivered in '97 Given Again Without any Evidence of Increased Knowledge—Some Statements of His Contrasted With Facts—Sentiment Without Sense.

Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Sunday was a gala day for the Social Democrats in this city, and the cause of it was a visit and speech by that prince of confusionists, Eugene V. Debs.

It is often asked "What is the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party?" The answer must be that the S. D. P. never learns anything, while the S. L. P., being founded on scientific principle advances all the time. This was particularly proven by Debs' speech here Sunday, and a speech which he delivered in St. Louis in '97. The writer heard both and one might be taken for the other. The sentimental stuff found in "Merrie England" and "Looking Backward" is the fountain from which Debs draws the bulk of his knowledge of Socialism and the labor movement; and although he mentioned Marx a few times in his address, it was easily apparent to the merest dabbler in Marx's writings that the gentleman knows absolutely nothing of the works of "The Father of Scientific Socialism."

That the world is ruled by sentiment and not by reason, is shown by the fact that over 1200 people flocked to hear and applaud some of the most nonsensical expressions that ever came from the lips of any individual outside of a lunatic asylum.

A prominent Social Democrat named Jackson presided over the meeting and introduced Debs as "The hero of Woodstock jail." The stage was filled with middle class men, and at least one reverend. In the middle of the stage, behind Debs, sat that scab hunting fakir, Sieverman, whose Boot and Shoe Workers' Union bought 250 tickets to the lecture. Of course, Debs said nothing about the B. & S. W. U. furnishing scabs to the shoe manufacturers of Lynn to prevent the K. of L. cutters getting the raise in wages. It wouldn't have been right to do so after the B. & S. W. U. buying his tickets. Thus the Social Democrats play the game of "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." And for the little money which they pull out of the unions they shut their eyes to all of the dirty work of the fakirs, even to furnishing scabs as they are doing in Lynn.

Here is a short synopsis of Debs' speech. Any Populist would make a better speech on the labor question:

"The labor question is the question of all humanity. Labor does everything. Why don't labor come into its own?"

(How can labor come into its own while the working class put their faith in such frauds as Sieverman and those who occupied the platform from which Debs spoke.)

"You might just as well deprive the worker of his arms as deprive him of the instruments of production.

"The tools of production were simple at one time, but are now gigantic and have passed out of the hands of the workers, who are now depending on the whim of the capitalists for their living.

"The problem to-day is not one of life but one of cheap labor."

Evidently if this is true the trades unions, pure and simple, are doing much to solve the problem, even going so far as to furnish scabs against each other in case the leaders are not in league.

Then Debs went from bad to worse, and, drawing himself up to his full height, he denounced the State of Alabama for not having a "child labor law," such as we have in this State, all of which goes to prove that Debs' mind is thoroughly capitalistic, and that he is a great believer in the efficacy of capitalist made law.

His idea of Socialism is shown by his comment of the fact that the public roads and the schools were once private property, but are now owned by the government, which left the impression on the audience that the things were accomplished by the Socialists and in the interest of the working class.

It was then that the "Hero" reached the climax of absurdity and roared out:

"I am a revolutionist; Socialism is revolutionary! The best thing that Jackson ever said was that 'compromise was born in hell.' I hate compromise."

As Debs made this break a jackass grin came over the faces of the audience. Debs won't repeat it again. Many were aware of the long line of S. D. P. compromises with Republicans and Democrats, and that there are members of the S. D. P. advocating the going over of Social Democracy, bag and baggage, into the Union Labor party, thus sinking the rotten ship. These facts were known by a good many, being of too recent date to be forgotten.

The choicest bit of sentiment Debs reserves for the windup. Every time Debs speaks one would think he was delivering a poem by some hero worshipper depicting Christopher Columbus' trials crossing the Atlantic for the first time.

The mate comes to Columbus and tells him that the crew are on the verge of mutiny and asks for instructions. He gets the same answer each time:

Sail on; sail on.

Thus Debs left his card as a first-class confusionist and sailed on for the next $100 stopping place.

Press Committee,
Section Monroe County, S. L. P.

BELLEVILLE AT WORK.

Ringing, Clear Cut Resolutions on Municipal Affairs—Ticket Up.

Belleville, Ill., February 10.—Section Belleville has met in convention and nominated a municipal ticket as follows:

Municipal Ticket.

Mayor, Ed. Haerbich.

Alderman: First Ward, Walter Toss; Third Ward, Wm. Yochum; Fourth Ward Wm. Warner; Sixth Ward, Chas. Riedel; Seventh Ward, Chas. Markham.

The following resolutions were adopted:

On National Platform.

"Section Belleville, Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, indorses the national platform of the party as an instrument upon the enforcement of which depends the possibility of permanently improving the social and economic condition of the working class, and securing its emancipation from wage slavery."

On Party Press.

"We indorse and approve of the attitude of the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, the official press of the party. They alone, in the realm of journalism, deserve the respect and support of the working class."

On Municipal Politics.

"In entering the municipal campaign, Section Belleville, Socialist Labor Party, wishes to make its standpoint clear upon municipal politics, by submitting to the wage workers the following resolutions:

"Resolved: That the Socialist Labor Party, composed of the working class, own and control the government, that government in turn to own and control all 'public utilities,' and use them, not to reduce taxes, but to reduce hours of labor in accordance with the progress of production, and emancipate the working class from wage slavery, by giving them the full product of their toil, a system under which everybody will have to work or starve. This means a revolution. Be it further,

"Resolved: That the only method whereby immediate relief can be obtained for the working class is not a flagrant advocacy of palliatives, such as municipal coal yards, free school books, free medical attendance for the poor, the employment of idle workers on public improvements at the expense of the capitalist taxpayers, etc., but a clear, class conscious revolutionary aim at the final goal, the capture of all the political powers of the nation. Only such attitude on the part of the working class will force the capitalist powers to this dilemma: to either submit to the dictates of a municipality that might fall into the hands of the working class, to relieve its sufferings at the unqualified expense of the capitalist interests, or, by its blind opposition, hasten the day on which will begin a new era in the progress of civilization, the inauguration of the Socialist Republic."

Section Belleville will hold a mass meeting at Schwarze's Hall, Cor. Avenue A and Spring street, Saturday evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Wm. Cox and Phillip Veal, both of Collinsville, Ill., will speak. Workingmen should attend without fail.

Friends of Engineer Davis, at an indignation meeting held in the dead man's home in Philadelphia, denounced the verdict of the Plainfield jury as unjust to the deceased. Six engineers present, who ran locomotive 27, agreed in pronouncing it to have been untrustworthy and condemned long before it was assigned to Davis. Other facts were brought to light which show conclusively that the railroad company is to blame for the terrible disaster in keeping an unfit engine in commission, despite the contrary reports of the men to whose guidance it was entrusted. Davis' friends will bring the matter before the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers next Sunday.

To judge from the subserviency to capitalist interests shown by that body, the injustice inflicted on Davis will go unrebuked and the dead man's name will remain unvindicated. The crime committed by the capitalist jury will be indorsed by the capitalist "union." The working class may expect this condition of affairs to continue as long as they permit the law and the unions to be dominated by capitalist interests.

SOUTHERN SOLONS

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS PASS STRIKE BILL.

Supposed to Prevent Lockouts—Puerile Pretence at Impartial Treatment of Capitalist and Worker—Will Affect Labor Only.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 12.—The South Carolina senate to-day passed a bill prohibiting cotton and woolen factories and their operatives engaging in sympathetic lockouts and strikes. The part of the bill relating to lockouts can be so easily evaded that it proves it to be a mere childish pretence at being impartial in its application to employers and employes. After the approval of the act no factory shall lock out, or refuse or fail to give employment to its operatives because of friction or trouble of any nature between other such manufacturers and their operatives, and no manufactory shall lock out, or refuse or fail to give employment to its employes for the purpose of coercion, or of assisting directly or indirectly, any such manufactory whose operatives or employes have struck or discontinued work for any reason whatsoever, or which, for any reason has locked its operatives or employes out, or failed or refused to give them employment.

No member of any labor union or labor organization composed of persons who are operatives or employes of any cotton or woolen manufactory, and no operative or employe not a member of any labor organization shall strike or refuse to work for their employer because of friction or disagreement between any other manufactory and its operatives and no member of such labor union or labor organization, and no employe of such employer, whether a member of a labor organization or not, shall strike, fail or refuse to work as employed to work on account of troubles elsewhere.

No cotton or woolen mill or manufactory shall take the part of, or in any way take any sympathetic action in behalf of, any other cotton or woolen mill or manufactory that has, is having, or anticipates having any trouble or friction with its operatives or employes on account of strike or lockouts or similar troubles.

No operative or employe of any cotton or woolen mill or manufactory shall in any way take any sympathetic action in behalf of other operatives in any other mill or manufactory, when such operative or employe has had, is having, or anticipates having, any trouble or friction with its employer.

Any person, firm, corporation or individual violating the provision of this act shall pay a penalty of $100 a day for each day of the lockout or strike, or imprisonment at the discretion of the court, or the continuance of any act or acts prohibited by the provisions of this act.

TOBIN'S WORK EXTENDS.

N. Abington Firm Unionizes Shop—Employes Object.

Special to The Daily People.

N. Abington, Mass., Feb. 13.—The object lesson taught by the strike in Lynn has been made plain to the firm of L. A. Crossett & Co., of this place, and they have taken the advantage of the protection of Tobin's "union stamp contract."

The stamp was granted last night by the B. & S. W. U. in Rockland, and now we have a union (?) shop at this place.

About one and one-half years ago, in the early fall of 1901, the employes of the above named firm went out to secure a nine-hour day. The men were unorganized.

"The Union" sent an organizer to the scene of conflict to unionize the strikers. A mass meeting was called and a meeting arranged in Standish Hall. At the close of the meeting, which was addressed by the visiting exponents of Tobinism—the strikers voted not to join the B. & S. W. U., believing (as a whole) that it was better to remain unorganized than to be organized on wrong principles; but for somes reason or other would not be induced to join the S. T. & L. A., although they were "satisfied that its principles were right."

The shop has been run as a "free" or open shop ever since. Tobin's gang however, has been insidiously, slowly, but surely, working to accomplish its object, and has at last succeeded.

In speaking of "the union" the workers do not (as a rule) believe in being "forced to pay tribute to Tobin," as one girl expressed it. She is employed in the stitching room.

Another one said, "It is an outrage; there is no sense in being compelled to pay 25 cents per week for the privilege of earning a bare living!

The conditions as far as can be learned are about as good, if not better than the average "union shop."

How long they will remain so is a matter of speculation on the part of the wage slaves employed.

There are about 900 affected.

'A SOCIALIST' FOR FAIR

BUSINESS MEN AND POLITICIANS GIVE MAX HAYES RECEPTION

They Bid Farewell to "The Revolutionist" Who Denounces Them, Prior to His Departure for England—The "Hanna Socialists" and "Foxy Tom" Johnson.

Cleveland, Feb. 8.—While the class-conscious proletariato of Cleveland were enjoying themselves at a masquerade ball given at Hungaria hall, on Clark avenue, for the benefit of the Daily and Weekly People, on Saturday night, the 31st of January, a very different scene was being enacted at Army and Navy hall (Kangaroo headquarters). There—not the class-consciousproletariat—but Max Hayes was enjoying himself at the expense of his conscience and at the expense of his fellow trades-unionists of Typographical Union No. 53—at a reception given in honor of himself and in honor of what he had done not for Socialism (Oh, no.) but for what he had done for "pure and simple" trades unionism.

But let the article which appeared in Sunday's Leader of February 1, speak for itself. It follows:

Reception to Max Hayes.

"A delightful reception was given at Army and Navy hall, last night in honor of Max S. Hayes, who will shortly leave for England to attend the international labor gathering there, as a fraternal delegate. In connection with the reception, there was an entertainment and smoker.

"The reception was given by Typographical Union No. 53. Over 150 representatives of various labor organizations and several well-known business men (sic) were present.

What business had a revolutionary (?) Socialist (?) like Max to get busy with a class of men who as a revolutionary Socialist (to hear him tell it) he is supposed to fight? For he is supposed to fight the men whose business it is to skin their fellow men. And yet these men whom he pretends to fight, turn out to give him a reception and bask in the sunshine of Mamie's smiles. [Oh, Tut! Tut! and a couple of Fudges]

"Addresses highly complimenting Mr. [Oh! Fudge! Since when did the Leader give Maxy the title of Mr., since he became one of Hanna's good little Socialists (?) sic.] Hayes for his work on behalf of "union" labor (not for his work in behalf of Socialism (?) you notice] in Cleveland were made by several speakers. Among the speakers were Reece C. Davis, president of Typographical Union No. 53; [He got his name in the paper, Hoo-ray!] Charles Scott, a member; President Keller of the National Letter Carriers' Association; Honorable [Oh! My! Didn't Max break into high society that night!] Elroy M. Avery, James Caldwell, S. W. Meek, [I wonder if he was as Meek as Max was that night in his one-act drama entitled "Up with Socialism, Down with the Business Men!" (Excepting those that attended my reception).] W. M. Day, Frank Lynett, August Ruedy and others. Music and entertainment were furnished by the Sunflower Mandolin Club; W. J. Davis, solo; Harry O'Laughlin, buckdancing; Ed. Keane, monologist, and William M. Roberts, piano solo."

The above article is almost its own commentary, but I will mention that the Honorable Elroy M. Avery, whose name appears as one of the guests at Max's reception, is a candidaate for the Republican nomination for councilman in the 19th ward. He also spoke at the Labor Lyceum (the Kangaroo "Socialist" Section) at Army and Navy hall about a month ago. I suppose the Honorable Elroy is trying to "bore from within" the Republican party and get Socialism in the year 10986 in that way. Hoo-ray for the Honorable Elroy—Max's patron and guest! I suppose if Avery should get the Republican nomination for the council and be elected, some d—n fool like Herbert W. Baird, the lawyer—Social Democrat, would congratulate the citizens of the 19th ward on the election of Elroy M. Avery, Republican, to the city council. Baird did that very same thing when Frederic C. Howe was elected to the city council, as a Republican, from the 4th councilmanic district, notwithstanding the fact that there was a class-conscious Socialist Labor Party man in the field against him. Shame on such men as Baird who pretend to be Socialists and then congratulate citizens on the election of Republicans to office! And shame on the men who affiliate with, and uphold such men as Baird!

Well! The Max Hayes reception is over and I congratulate Max on the possession of a tough conscience!

One other incident and I am done with this article. It is apropos of the report of the low fare report of the United Trades and Labor Council delivered to the people recently, a report signed and approved by Harry Thomas, now the Socialist (?) party candidate for mayor—a report which gave 3-cent car fare a black eye by stating that it cost 2.85 cents per passenger to carry persons on the street railways and which recommended that in return for such concessions as seven tickets for a quarter and universal transfers that the city council had better take into consideration the extension of all franchises from 1903 to 1914, so that as they said the franchises might all expire at the same time. By this report the "Socialist" (?) party, Harry Thomas included, played squarely into Mark Hanna's hands and, therefore, justly received the sobriquet of "Hanna's Socialists."

Of course all this made Tom L. Johnson, Mark Hanna's chief opponent in politics, and who has made 3-cent fare his leading issue for the Spring campaign, very angry at "Hanna's Socialists." And after hearing or reading in the daily papers of the report of the low-fare committee of the United Trades and Labor Council, Tom straightaway declared that the report of the low-fare committee lookd as though it had been written in the law offices of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey (Hanna's law firm).

A serious charge, truly, coming from the lips of Tom L. Johnson, the prospective candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket next Spring. Well, of course, his charge stirred up a hornet's nest among the pure and simplers and Kangaroos, and they in turn got very mad at Mayor Tom, and in effect said to Mayor Tom, "Prove your charges, Mayor Tom, prove 'em."

To put it in another way, a committee consisting of Southeimer, president of the United Trades and Labor Council; Poplowsky, pure and simpler, side-partner to Max Hayes, and elected together with Hayes as a delegate to the late New Orleans convention; Hyle and Stilwell, were appointed by the United Trades and Labor Council, to call upon Mayor Johnson and demand of the mayor an explanation or proof of the charges that the report of the low-fare committee was written in the office of Mark Hanna's law firm, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

This committee sent a letter to the mayor last Thursday requesting an interview and received a reply on the same date, in which the mayor set Friday between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening for the interview.

"I would much prefer making my answer at a meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council," read Mayor Johnson's letter in reply to the request of the committee for a conference, "since that is the body that is ultimately to pass upon the report and will consider any suggestions I have to make.

"If I present the matter to your committee it would be either to make you the final judges or thresh the question over again before the council."

Following is the report of the committe as it was read by S. S. Stilwell:

"Cleveland, O., January 30, 1903.

"At a quarter to 5 o'clock (very precise), by appointment, the committee from the United Trades and Labor Council, called on Mayor Johnson. Mr. Stillwell spoke for the committee, asking the following question:

"'Were you correctly quoted in the newspapers when you made the statement that the report of the low-fare committee of the United Trades and Labor Council was written in whole or part in the office of Squire, Sanders & Deinpsey?

"We also invited him to be present on February 11, at 8:30 p. m., at Army and Navy hall to discuss the merits of the low-fare committee's report.

"Mr. Johnson answered, saying: I accept with pleasure (Oh, My!) your invitation to be present on February 11, to discuss the merits of the report of the low-fare committee; [Oh! But he's foxy. His plan is to meet with the United Trades and Labor Council and make a 3-cent fare political Democratic campaign speech and incidentally boom himself for mayor. "Foxy Tom."] and as to the questions, I would very much prefer making my entire answer to the United Trades and Labor Council, as to the reasons for any statement or criticism that I made on the report of the low-fare committee.

"Said Mr. Stilwell, 'Your answer to our question is evasive. Can you answer us directly?'

"Mr. Johnson replied: 'I do not intend to be evasive. I could answer you directly, but I very much prefer following the course indicated above and make you no answer now.'"

The report of the committee was received and the committee continued. Then the "circus" began. Delegates from all over the hall asked for recognition and President Southeimer was compelled to rap vigorously for order. A motion was made to reconsider the action taken by the United Trades and Labor Council to invite Mayor Johnson to address the body on the low-fare proposition until such time as he was willing to answer the question of the committee.

"I am not in favor of Mayor Johnson coming up here until he is willing to give the committee a definite answer," said Fred B. Hobby, chairman of the low-fare committee.

Bandlow (the Kangaroo expert bookkeeper, nit, who reported after an examination of the company's books that it cost 2.85 cents to carry a passenger) and Peter Hasenfling spoke in favor of the mayor being allowed to come before the council.

"I think that Mayor Johnson should have every opportunity to prove his charges," said Harry Thomas (Socialist (?) candidate for mayor) and member of the low-fare committee. "If we deny him the right to come up here, it will give the impression that the street railway committee is afraid to have him come here."

"I want Mayor Johnson to come up here and make good his charges; not make a 3-cent fare speech," said William Davis, a member of the low-fare committee.

Max S. Hayes (late Kangaroo candidate for secretary of state) said: "I am in favor of Mayor Johnson coming up here to prove his charges. I court the fullest investigation, (Max was slick enough not to be a member of the low-fare committee. So he, not being in it, of course courted investigation), and challenge Mayor Johnson to prove his charges. The quicker he is smoked out the better. We welcome him to tell all he knows." [Brave (?) Max.]

Mikey Goldsmith, pure and simpler and Republican ward-heeler, then spoke his little piece as follows: "Mayor Johnson cannot make political capital at the expense of "union" men. I claim he has no right to stand before "union" men until he makes his statements good."

The motion to reconsider the invitation extended to Mayor Johnson was lost by a vote of 20 ayes to 60 nays, so Bandlow, Thomas and Hayes had their way. Harry D. Thomas then moved that the report of the special committee, in which Mayor Johnson was informed that he would not be allowed to discuss or reflect on the action of the street railway committee, be reconsidered and that Mayor Johnson be invited to attend the next meting to substantiate his charges made through newspapers against the street railway committee.

Harry Thomas' motion was carried unanimously, and there will be a "hot time in the old town" at next Wednesday's meting of the United Trades and Labor Council, when Mayor Johnson will be present.

At the next meeting only delegates who carry "union" cards and newspaper men will be admitted to the "circus."

We, of the Socialist Labor Party, have not burned our fingers in this "mess" and are glad we are out of it. We will simply lay low for the present and watch developments. Watch for the next article. X.

TRADES UNIONISM

A CANADIAN WORKINGMAN DISCUSSES ITS PRINCIPLES AND CHARACTER.

Answers Invitation to Join Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union—Craft, vs. Class—Capital and Labor—Union Politics—A Self-Explanatory Correspondence.

I.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17, 1902.

Mr. W. Corbin,

Dear Sir:

The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union is making an effort to have every one who works at either trade join our organization, with a view of having you join the Toronto local, (which claims jurisdiction over London.) I send you herewith a copy of our constitution and by-laws, and scale of wages, also application form, which I hope you will fill out and return to me with the initiation fee, $5.00. Your dues would be twenty-five cents a month, that is the International per capita tax.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Yours Fraternally,

J. H. Huddleston,
Organizer.

II.

London, Nov. 26, 1902.

J. H. Huddleston, Organizer,
S. & E. Union, No. 21., Toronto.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 17th inst. duly to hand and in replying would state that it affords me pleasure to answer your communication as it gives me an opportunity of reminding you of a few facts, which it would profit your organization to seriously consider. First, in regard to why I am not now a member of your organization, and next the lines upon which an economic organization, such as yours, could be of benefit to the working class, and, finally, the reasons why I cannot agree with the terms of your constitution and by-laws.

In regard to the reason why I am not now a member of your organization, as I once had been, it would be well to recall the manner in which my parting came about.

Previous to my becoming a member of S. & E. Union, No. 21, as I was now a number of years a member of the Typographical Union, both in Petersboro and London, when Frank Plant informed me one day that I would have to join S. & E. Union, No. 21, and I was now working in the stereo. department. I did so, and can give you the date if you so desire. No. 21 set a scale of prices for London, which they sent to the proprietor of the Advertiser, who stated to the writer that he would pay no such wages, as one of the other offices was getting the work done at half the price paid the writer. I then interviewed Frank Plant, who hired the same boss as myself. Plant stated that it was no use my belonging to a union, as long as I stayed in London, and further that Typographical Union No. 133 would not "go out" with me to enforce the demands of my union, so I decided to quit throwing away my "good elegant dough."

This brings me to the second point, viz: how an economic organization could be a real benefit to the workers. You can see from what I have stated how necessary it is, in order to have the desired effect in enforcing the demands of labor, that solidarity characterize the actions of trades unions. When one portion of organized labor considers it unnecessary to support the other portion in its demands upon capital, failure is sure to result, both to the individual and the organization as a whole. "An injury to one is the concern of all," is a meaningless phrase to such an organization and should be cut out of the principles, as it is only a falsehood practically to them.

It should be needless now-a-days to remind you why the demands of labor are not more listened to by employers. But it seems from the wording of your constitution that the lesson of class interest has not yet been learned. You can easily recall many instances where the doctrine of harmony of labor and capital is preached, even while a struggle is going on between capital on the one hand, and labor on the other. The union engineer may make a just demand and strike, but the members of unions who use the power supplied may make no protests or strike against using in shop or factory such power supplied by non-union labor. The union railway engineers and trainmen make no protest against carrying non-union men to take the place of strikers or union militia men to shoot down their fellow union men where capital demands that it should be done. Thus the capitalists realize that there is nothing to fear from an organization so divided against itself.

An organization that will be of any value to the workers from an economic point of view, must realize first that there are but two classes in this struggle, the working class and the capitalist class. That the working class produce all wealth and can own the product of their labor if they so desire. That the capitalist class are non-producers, but own the product of all labor except that which is paid in wages (or a mere existence) to the working class. That such ownership is acquired by a process of legal robbery under legislative enactment. That such legislative power is granted and continued to the capitalist class by the working class, who have the power at any time to dispossess the capitalist class, and so retain to themselves not a small portion, (wages) but the whole product of their labor. That it is just and right for the worker to retain the full product of his toil, which an all-wise Providence has given to him as his portion in his life. That it is wrong morally to continue this robbery by sustaining a capitalist class who are making eternal war on this just right of the worker. That the doctrine of harmony between such a capitalist class and the honest workers is degrading and misleading and tends to lower the dignity and position of every honest, independent thinking worker in the country as well as in all other countries. That craft organization so divided and so manipulated by the capitalist class is a fraud upon honest workers. That a so-called aristocracy of labor or craft is inconsistent with the best interests of the working class, and antagonistic to the aim of an enlightened labor movement.

When your organization shall have its principles, in the interests of our class laid along the lines here indicated, I may favor you with the sum of $5.00 desired; but, until a little more intelligence is exhibited in the direction of the emancipation of the workers, I shall be content not to waste my time, money or energies along such lines as your style of trades unionism demands.

To conclude, let me draw your attention to Article VI., Section called "Obligation," where it is stated: "That my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall, in no case, be interfered with or touched upon by any allegience that I may, now or hereafter, owe to any other organization, social, political or religious, etc., * * *" From what I have already stated, I fear Brother Plant sadly sinned against the spirit of this clause; in fact, so successfully did he use his influence in manipulating matters political for the benefit of the capitalist class that he, to-day reaps the reward of his services in a fat government job in the Printing Bureau. But, in this respect, he is no greater sinner than many others of his kind in the ranks of the trades unions; and this is how the workers are kept in submission. The capitalist system of secret service in the ranks of trades unionism is perfect, and their power is perpetuated by such means. I venture to say that there is not an occasion when the political influence of the trade unionist is sought by the capitalist class against the interests of their own craft and class that it is not readily granted, and the representative of capital in opposition to that of labor is every time elected.

On the last page, under Rules, appears under the unlucky number, 13, the following: "No subject of a political, etc., nature shall at any time 'be admitted.'" What intelligent comprehension of the laws or legislation which governs our lot in life can ever be acquired by observing this rule in your organization. It is a small wonder that trades unionists act the part of political imbeciles and fail to avail themselves of the chief power to elevate themselves and their class under such a regime. When you can satisfactorily explain away the matters herein mentioned, and also what are you going to do with the unemployed, please let me know and I shall consider your further propositions.

"To the worker the full product of his toil."

"If there be any among you that will not work, neither shall he eat." I remain, a class conscious wage slave,

W. S. Corbin.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee having declared unconstitutional a city ordinance requiring the union label on all municipal printing, it is now intended to push legislation looking to the special protection of scabs in that State. When will labor learn to control the political powers in its own interests?

AIDING BOSSES

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MAYOR PROTECTS STRIKE BREAKERS.

Manufacturers Send In Heavy Bill For Stock Wasted By Tobin's Prison Graduates—Organizer Donovan Rotten Egged in New Hampshire—Strikers Firm.

Special to The Daily People:

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 10.—The strike situation remains about the same in this city. The cutters and stitchers remaining firm, not one of them has deserted the ranks of the strikers as yet. Tobin and the satelites who hover around him are doing their best to fill the places of those who went out, but are meeting with scant success.

It has cost the Tobin "union" so far about $30,000, as near as can be estimated, and they are no nearer victory than they were on last January 17 when the strike started.

Rumor has it that at least one of the firms whose cutters are on strike has sent in a handsome bill to the Tobin organization for stock which was wasted by the scabs, whom Tobin has brought here from Western penitentiaries and elsewhere. Everything points to the fact, now generally recognized, that the manufacturers propose to make a raid on the treasury of the B. & S. W. U., thus faking the fakirs.

Some of Charley Elliott's "Heroes" were rotten egged here yesterday; and, as a result, Agent Chesly of the B. & S. W. U. has lodged complaints against the officers on that beat for neglect of duty.

Your correspondent learns that Tobin's agents are now trying to buy outright lodging houses for the use of the prison graduates, and the other "heroes" who are to be given a special medal when this strike is over; but so far they have met with no success. The boarding and lodging house keepers approached have refused to sell, or grant the scabs admittance.

Haverhill, Feb. 10.—The strike of the Protective Union in this city against the Tobin organization is still on, and it begins to look as though it might be extended, as the Protective Union threatens to call out more shop crews as soon as Tobin begins placing his prison graduates in the shops now out.

In H. B. Goodrich & Company's shop Tobin placed eight turned workmen and a Goodyear stitcher. These men have never been able to hold jobs on what the shoemaker calls "outs," and as Goodrich & Company make a high grade shoe it begins to look as though Tobin has played his trump card.

Flanders, the Kangaroo mayor, through his city marshal, Frank McLaughlin, who was appointed by ex-Mayor Chase, also a Kangaroo, is doing his best to beat the strikers through the use of the police. Many specials have been sworn in and they are assuring the manufacturers and Tobin of their fealty by keeping the strikers on the move, all of which will be related later.

One of Tobin's lieutenants was roughly treated at Newport, N. H., last Saturday. This is the story, as told by himself, in a local paper:

"ATTACKED.

"Newport, N. H., People Oppose Union—Organizer Donovan Quit the Town in a Hurry—Fresh Eggs and Tacks Used by Crowd in Assault on Him.

"General Organizer Jeremiah Donavan of the B. & S. W. U. had an exciting experience at Newport, N. H., Saturday afternoon. He tells the story with humor and it shows that in some sections of the country people do not believe in labor unions or the walking delegate.

"Organizer Donovan visited Newport last Monday for the purpose of organizing the shoemarkers in the McElwain factory in connection with the organization in the firm's Manchester, N. H., factory, where the employes are now on strike, and after holding a meeting he left and returned to Boston.

"Saturday evening another meeting was to have been held. It seems that the firm and others opposed to the organization of a labor union in the town circulated reports that such an organization would ruin business and drive its industry out of the town.

"Many of the citizens became indignant, and when they ascertained that Organizer Donovan was to return Saturday afternoon, they turned out to greet him.

"'When I alighted from the train,' said Organizer Donovan this forenoon, 'I found something like a thousand people congregated on the platforms and about the depot. I asked the conductor what the meaning of the crowd was, but he didn't know.

"'Then a man stepped up to me and said, "Are you Donovan?" and I told him that I was. Then he advised me to get out of town at once, and said that the people were out to meet me and trouble was liable to occur.

"'I told the man that I was an American citizen and had rights, and then I noticed that the train had pulled out and I was in for it anyway. I started off towards the hotel, and a nice fresh egg whizzed by my head. Then another followed, and then a boy threw a handful of nails that did not feel at all comfortable, and I turned around and told the crowd that it was a cowardly trick to assault a man in that way.

"Two women came along and I followed them, and I went into the hotel. The crowd followed, and I sat down in a chair with my back to the wall and lighted my pipe and had a smoke.

"'I had supper and afterwards the sheriff, whose name is Gunnison, came in and approached me. I told him that I wanted protection if there was to be trouble, and he said he would look out for me. Then he noticed that members of the crowd became more ugly, and the sheriff came to me again and said that he would take me in his team and drive me to Claremont Junction, about thirteen miles away, if I would go.

"'I figured out that it would be a good plan, and so we started off, and I took the Boston train about 4 o'clock Sunday morning and came home.

"'Yes, they like me at Newport,' remarked Organized Donovan, 'and certainly they gave me a royal greeting.'"

If this strike is lost it will be because of the aid rendered the bosses here and in Lynn by the Kangaroos, who are actively engaged in furnishing scabs, supplying police and rendering such other aid as lies within their power in the end that this revolt against the "organized scabbery" may be unsuccessful.

Flanders and his marshal are the latest counts in the indictment of the S. L. P. against the scabby Kangaroo party of many names.

Let it be understood that Tobin's scab union could not live without the support which it gets from the Kangs in hoodwinking the rank and file and vice versa.

BONUSES.

Hypocrisy of This Specimen of Capitalist Philanthropy.

The miners of France, at present on strike to the number of over 100,000, having recently presented their claims to the mine owners, the latter refused all demands for an increase of wages, or to fix a minimum wage, but signified their willingness to discuss a scheme for granting bonuses for extra work. The following is a translation of an article on the question granting bonuses for extra work, written for Le Socialiste by Paul Lafargue, and serves to demonstrate the hypocritical nature of this latest specimen of capitalist philanthropy.

"The scribes of capitalist journalism are in a sorrowful mood. The miners strike, they say, is causing their beloved paymasters to lose millions per day!!

"However, instead of being a loss, the strike is, on the contrary, enabling the idle capitalist class to fill their pockets. The public, always easily gulled, imagines that this strike, which stops production and liberates for some days the slaves of the mine, will lower the dividends of the mining companies. Exactly the opposite is what is taking place. Shares which were falling since June last have gone up with a rush. The shares of Aniche went up 75 francs, those of Anzin 45 francs, of Bruay 25 francs, of Bethune 85 francs, of Danachay 25 francs, of Drocourt 30 francs, of Lens 5 francs, of Leevin 60 francs, of Ostricourt 51 francs, of Carmaux 45 francs, etc. From these returns it is evident that the strike, which means starvation for the miners and their families, is enabling the mining companies to sell on the most favorable terms; and when the miners go back to their subterranean pits the companies can still sell their coal at strike prices, instead of reducing it, as might be the case if production had not been temporarily suspended, and if the coal had continued to accumulate at the pits' mouth. Nothing could be more profitable to the mining companies than a general strike.

"Production in capitalist society is so anarchical that every period of productive activity is as surely followed by a crisis due to overproduction, during which the goods accumulated in the warehouses must be sold off at a price less than the cost of production. The capitalist class, therefore, look on a strike as a blessing, enabling them to keep up prices, and even to raise them as in the present case; when the warehouses are empty, overproduction begins again as merrily as ever.

"The companies have no interest in hurrying on a settlement of the present dispute, which has so beneficially affected their dividends. This explains the extraordinary delay in replying to the demands of the men, and to the proposals for arbitration. At last, after waiting till the miseries of the strike had produced their dire effects on the miners, the delegates of the companies condescended to reply to the effect that no increase of wages would be granted, neither would they fix a minimum wage; they were, however, prepared to discuss a scheme of granting bonuses to the men for extra work. The granting of bonuses is the most up-to-date means of exploiting the worker—of philanthropically robbing him.

"The London Contemporary Review published recently an article from Major Townsend, who had been sent to the United States by the Indian Government to inquire into the conditions which there obtained in the metal industries. The major declared that the unrivalled superiority of American products does not depend on the superiority of the worker or of the tools employed, but the method by which the Amelcan capitalist impels the worker to the limit of his powers—by the granting of bonuses.

"'In one of the great iron works, situated a short distance from New York,' he writes, 'I observed a system of remuneration of work which explains this astonishing success. The workers of this shop are paid by results. If their production be abnormal they are paid in a like manner. For example, the average production per day is eleven furnaces. Only by the strictest attention to work in every detail is it possible to bring the number up to twelve per day. The workers are paid at the rate of 200 francs (£8) for eleven furnaces, but when twelve furnaces are produced the workers are paid 400 francs (£16). Double pay for one furnace extra! In the other branches of production the remuneration is in the same proportion. At first sight this excessive augmentation would seem ruinous, but it brings in considerable profits to the capitalists. The director, a typical American, declared to me that not only was he well paid by having the greatest possible production for the same superintendence and the same general expenses but that the intensified labor of the workers putting forth all their energies to gain the bonus, and not succeeding, means an enormous increase in the profits of the shop. All could gain the bonus occasionally, when all the circumstances are favorable, and this encourages the workers to always strive to attain it.

"In the United States the weak succumb more readily than elsewhere, indeed, even the strongest do not pass middle age. But, on the other hand, the gains of those who remain are greater. Discipline is stricter and working more intensified; many give up in despair, because they have not the strength to continue the struggle. Wealth accumulates and men decay.

"What does it matter to the capitalists! Perish humanity if only the dividends increase. This explains why the mining companies refuse to increase wages or to give old age pensions but consent to give bonuses. All the reforms that capital giants turn to the profit of the capitalists, and to the detriment of the worker.

Paul Lafargue.

—Reproduced from Edinburgh Socialist.

THEY TOIL NOT.

Neither Do They Spin, But Get $605,000,000 Just the Same.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The preliminary reports on the income account of the railroads of the country for the year ending June 30 last has been published in pamphlet form for distribution by the interstate commission. Many of the totals have been made public before, but the tables now published are arranged handily for those who may wish to file the pamphlet for reference.

The report is the work of Henry C. Adams, the statistician to the interstate commission, and he had exceeded his previous efforts in the completeness of the yearly figures.

The gross earnings of all the railroads for the year ending June 30, 1902, on 195,385 miles of line, were $1,711,754,200. For the year ending June 30, 1901, the gross earnings on 195,561 miles of line were $1,588,526,037. These amounts indicate a probable increase in the gross earnings during 1902 in excess of $125,000,000.

Passenger earnings amounted to $472,429,165, or 27.60 per cent. of the total gross earnings; earnings from the freight service amounted to $1,200,884,603, or 70.16 per cent. of the total. In total earnings are included also $38,440,432, representing various minor items incidental to operation.

The average gross earnings per mile of line was $8,761. This is $638 greater than the average for 1901, which was $8,123, and this was considerably in excess of the average for any preceding year. The earnings per mile of line for the last fiscal year properly credited to the passenger service were $2,418; the earnings per mile of line credited to the freight service were $6,146.

The aggregate operating expenses for the year was $1,106,137,405. This represents an expenditure of $5,661 per mile of line, an increase of $392 per mile, as compared with the previous year.

The ratio of operating expenses to earnings, 64.62 per cent., is smaller than it was in 1901, when it was 64.86 per cent.

The net earnings were $605,616,795. Comparison of this amount with the corresponding item of the previous year shows an increase of $51,395,421. The net earnings per mile of line were $3,100 which exceeds the net earnings per mile of line for the previous year by $246.

The sermons on success, that are published in the Sunday newspapers by ministers whose brethren denounce Sunday newspapers as the invention of the devil, are very much needed nowadays. There are so many people failing in life that some stimulus is necessary, even if the success which is possible in exceptional conditions, must be made to appear possible in all conditions.

The declaration of Germany that it seeks trade, not colonies, in South America, may be an apology, but it is no explanation. It has been known all along that Germany was not more desirious of collecting debts than it was of securing more export trade. As the other nations were in a similar position the "Venezuelan complications" resulted.

Southern ex-slaveholders are writing to Hanna in praise of his pension bill. None of them is writing to Roosevelt in praise of his negro appointments. It was a cruel fate that made Roosevelt president and ambitious of a second term.

The Individual and the Species

THE TREND OF CIVILIZATION IS TOWARDS SOCIALISM AND AWAY FROM ANARCHY.

A Chapter from the Book "Socialism and Positive Science," by Enrico Ferri.

"A leading point of contact between scientific Socialism and Darwinism is their conception of the individual in his relation to the species."

The eighteenth century closed with the glorification of the individual exclusively—of man as a self-sufficient entity; nor was the position taken by Rousseau anything else but an intense reaction against the political and clerical tyrannies of the middle ages.

A direct result of such individualism is the notion that leads to that political formality and artificiality that we find shared by both the rulers in the capitalist system and the anarchists; we find them both proceeding from the notion that the social organism can be changed over night by the magic of a law, as the capitalists imagine, or by the more or less homicidal explosion of a bomb, as the anarchists think.

The teachings of modern biology, on the contrary, have radically changed the conception of the "individual." They have proved, both on their own and on the domain of sociology, that, first, the "individual" is but a combination of simple and vital elements, and, second, that the "individual," as a self-sufficient entity, has no existence, that the individual exists in so far as it is a member of society; in other words, that the "individual" has no independent, but a dependent existence. Everything that lives is an association, a collectivity; outside of that there is death.

The very "monad," the very living cell, which is the simplest biological individuality, is itself a compound of several parts, each of which, in its turn, is made up of molecules, which, in their turn, are made up of atoms. Only the atom has an individual existence; but the atom is invisible and intangible—the atom does not live.

In the meantime in which we ascend the zoological series until we reach man the complexity of the monad combinations increases, and likewise, we see increasing the federation of the several constituent parts.

As the Jacobin artificiality—unifier and uniformer—corresponds to the metaphysics of individualism, so likewise the conception of national and international federation correspond to the positiveness of Socialism.

As the organism of a mammal is but a federation of tissues, of organs, of apparatuses, so likewise can the organism of a society be naught else but a federation of communities, of provinces and of regions, and the organism of mankind but a federation of nations.

As absurd as it would be to conceive a mammal that was, for instance, compelled to move its head together with its extremities, and the latter altogether, just so absurd would be a political and administrative organism in which, for instance, the northernmost provinces or the most mountainous districts were equipped with the identical processes as the southernmost provinces or the level lands of the prairies, and all for the sake of that symmetric uniformity which is the pathologic expression of unity.

Leaving aside these political considerations—according to which the only possible organization for any country is that of political unity in administrative federalism—the fact stands out firmly that at the close of the nineteenth century the individual as a self-sufficient entity, lies dethroned both on the field of biology and on that of sociology.

The individual exists, but only in so far as he is a social organism. Robinson Crusoe—the genuine expression of individualism—can only be a legendary figure or a pathological illustration.

The species, i. e., the social compound, is the great, living and eternal reality of life. Socialism has proved this; all the positive sciences, from astronomy to sociology, confirm the fact.

Thus it happens that, while at the close of the eighteenth century Rousseau said that the individual alone existed, and that society was an artificial product of a "contract," and that, while—just the same as Aristotle in speaking of slavery—he attributed a permanent character to the transitory manifestations of the historic epoch in which he happened to live, and during which the old feudal regime was crumbling to pieces, and, accordingly, declared that the source of all evils was "society," because the individual was born good and the equal of all others—at the close of the nineteenth century, on the contrary, all the positive sciences agree in saying that society, the social organism, is a natural and invincible fact in life, a fact that is attested in the animal and vegetable kingdom, a fact that asserts itself from the lowest colonies of animal life (zoophytes) up to the society of the mammals (herbivores) and of man.

All that is best in man he owes to his social life. Hence every phase of evolution is typified by pathological conditions and by final decline and social putrefaction, all of which, however, are essentially transitory, and are the fated harbingers of a new social cycle and of social renovation.

If the individual could live, as such, he would live obedient to only one of the necessities and fundamental instincts of existence; he would live obedient only to the necessity and instinct of sustenance, i. e., to the selfish preservation of his own organism, with the aid of that primitive function that already Aristotle pointed out by the name of "ctesis"—the conquest of food.

But every individual must live in society just because he is compelled thereto by the second of the two necessities or fundamental instincts of existence, to-wit, the reproduction of his kind for the preservation of his species. It is of that very life of relation and reproduction (social and sexual) that is born the moral or social sense of man; through it the individual learns, not to exist merely, but to co-exist with man.

It may, hence, be said that these two fundamental instincts of life—bread and love—fulfil the function of social equilibrium in life. This is true of animals; it is particularly true of man.

Love—sexual love—is the only pleasure that has a truly universal and leveling character; whence it is called the "paradise of the poor." True enough, the ruling classes are frequently seen for selfish purposes recommending excessive indulgence to the poor, and justifying the recommendation with the Biblical maxim, "Increase and multiply." Their object, in such instances, is the designing one of causing their victims, the working class, to be distracted from the hardships that afflict them, while, at the same time, becoming through sexual debility, more tractable. Yet the process is a two-edged sword. While excessive indulgence enervates, it contributes mightily toward the increase of population, whereby it becomes impossible for any social system to continue unmoved. This pressure of population accentuates one of the leading phenomena of our century—the appearance of the proletariat. Thus the evolution of society marches inexorably onward.

But to return to the main argument. From whatever side the matter is considered, the fact stands out boldly that, while at the close of the eighteenth century it was believed that society was made for the individual—whence, perhaps, the unexpected conclusion may have been derived that millions of men could and should live and toil and suffer for the benefit of the few—at the close of the nineteenth century the positive sciences demonstrated that it is the individual that lives for the species, the latter being the only eternal reality of life.

This fact controls the whole trend of modern scientific thought, and imparts to it its sociologic or Socialistic bent, in direct opposition to the exaggerated individualism that was left over as a legacy by the previous century.

Biology, however, demonstrates that one must guard against falling into the opposite extreme, into which some Utopian schools fall, of taking cognizance of society only, and completely losing sight of the individual. It is a law of biology that the existence of the composite body is the result of the life of all its individuals, just the same as the existence of an individual is the result of the life of all its component cells.

Scientific Socialism, which marks the closing days of the nineteenth century, and is the dawn of the twentieth century, is in complete accord with the modern trend of thought down to the fundamental point of the dominant role of collective solidarity, and against the dogmatic exaggerations of individuals, which, although at the close of the eighteenth century was the moving spring of a powerful and fertile awakening of the masses, has through competition developed into the libertinism of anarchy, preaching the functions of the individual with total disregard of the solidarity of society and of mankind.

England's Nightmare

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS WHERE DANTE'S INFERNO COULD BE WRITTEN.

Capitalism Responsible for Conditions Worse Than Slavery, That English Unionism Is Impotent to Remedy—The Appalling Exposures of "The White Slaves of England."

"The White Slaves of England," is the title of a book written by Robert H. Sherard. The book is the outcome of a series of magazine articles by the author. The articles called forth a storm of protest from the English press and a flood of "refutations" followed.

The book is well written, and from it one can get not only an idea of the lives of the workers in the trades mentioned, but, also a knowledge of the impotency of British pure and simple trades unionism in the classic land of its birth.

In passing it may as well be stated that there is nothing pictured in the book that cannot be duplicated in this country and doubtless we can in this, as in most things, go the British one better.

In the chapter on "The Nailmakers of Bromsgrove," one is struck by the fact that in England so many nails are still made in a primitive sort of a way. Labor there seems to be cheaper than improved machinery. Though this is partially explained by the fact that the Factory Act does not apply to workers who work, not in factories, but on premises rented by themselves. The town itself and the country about it are as idyllic as any in England and yet it is there that one of the cruellest industrial tragedies of that country is enacted. So low have wages fallen that, the Nailmakers' Union was disbanded. After reading the pitiful story of long years of despair and downwardness despite the pure and simple union, the wonder is that the workers ever had any faith in it.

Scores of workers toil from 70 to 90 hours a week for 9 shillings (about $2.25). The nailmakers have their own little workshops. They find all the tools, the firing and even the iron. Each week they bring the nails to the warehouse to be paid for. Formerly the masters supplied the iron, receiving it back in the form of nails allowing a certain amount for waste. Now the worker must first pay for the iron.

In Bromsgrove, Sidemoor and the rest of the district, a nailing shed attached to each cottage is one of the features. Each shed is fitted with a forge and bellows. A heavy hammer, worked by a treadle, an anvil and other tools complete the outfit.

The Whip of Hunger.

The persistent laboriousness of the nailmakers is the first impression on the visitor. They never look from their work. If they answer a question or make a comment still they never forget that they are under the whip of hunger. Working 15 hours a day, one of these men turned out 20,000 Flemish tacks per week, for which he got $3.00 and out of it he had to pay for firing. By a pleasant little custom of the trade, 1200 nails are counted as 1000.

The making of each tack involved, besides the accessories of working the bellows, turning the irons, and stoking, the following labor: The red-hot iron is laid on the peg, and with from four to six blows of the hand-hammer, while the rod is turned with the other hand, the point of the nail is fashioned. The bar is next laid on the hardy, the point touching a gauge by which the length of the nail is regulated. A blow with the hand-hammer cuts the nail-length almost off the bar and bends it, thus almost severed, at right angles. This length is next inserted in the bore; the cold iron is twisted away from it, and with a movement of the foot the big hammer is brought down, flattening the protruding mass and forming the head of the tack. Often the big hammer has to be brought down twice and at least two blows with the hand-hammer are necessary to fashion the head. Time is lost welding together the fag-ends of the rods. In all, these operations have to be carried out 220 times for the worker to earn one penny!

An old man of 60 and his wife were found working together. He had never been known to drink. Working together all they could manage to do was keep alive. The wife said she had been married 23 years and in all that time had been unable to get a new dress.

These workers "enjoy" four meals a day. The meal can be judged of when it is known that they never allow themselves more than five minutes at it. The four meals take up twenty minutes out of sixteen hours which they work.

The Reward of Toil.

One of the oldest men of the town had worked at the trade for 77 years, beginning at the age of seven. After such a long and strenuous lige he was compelled to apply to the parish for a charity dole.

The nail masters have luxurious homes and their wives roll in finely appointed equipages past the cottages where the wealth they steal is being produced.

The nailmakers are a God-fearing race. "I'se thankful for what I gets," said an old man. Another whose hopes were not of this world said, "I have never had my wages here, but when I get to heaven I shall get my reward, and my oppressor will get his." The Bible is thrown into the scale against them and for piety no truer Christians could be found. Yet despite their sobriety and the singing of hymns no more mournful lives could be imagined. The "Doxology" is a favorite anthem. One of the last sounds the writer of the book heard on leaving the town was the voice of a poor old woman, bowed and almost blind, who while working at the forge sang in a strange enthusiasm of hope and fervor, "The Lord Will Provide."

The chapter on "Slipper-makers and Tailors," is a pitiful tale of sweatshop victims. The slipper-makers had a union but it disbanded. The workers blame the Jews for cutting prices.

The clothing workers, in respect to the tyranny they must endure and the pittance they get, are far worse off than the worst of slavery. One source of complaint is the abominable quality of the cloth. It is sized with manure and when the iron is passed over it the gas arising is stifling. String, cork, feathers, wire and stones are found in this kind of cloth, and the steam driven circular knife when going through 50 double thicknesses of this stuff often breaks and kills or maims the operator. Some of the cloth is so rotten that the finger can be stuck through it, yet the workers are responsible for damage to it. The dust of the factories will put a match out of business so one can imagine the effect on the lungs of the workers.

English Labor Laws.

A system of fines is in vogue that would do credit to a New York sweater; cases being mentioned where girls paid fines of two pence when their day's earnings were one and a half pence. Girls have been fined for coming late when there was no work for them. The one who registers the fines gets a commission. The fines for "bad work" are very heavy, the work afterward being sold as good, but the fines are never remitted. There is a Truck Act against such things, but the judges interpret these laws the same as the judges here interpret "our" so-called labor laws.

The employes have to furnish the thread, cotton and silk used. These have to be bought in the factory. The price charged is double what the same articles can be bought outside. Anyone detected using articles purchased outside is instantly dismissed. Work is held back so long that the girls forced by hunger are compelled to accept a reduction in prices. None but brutal men can get the job of foremen in such factories.

Among the pale hordes of the wage slaves of England none are more pitiable than the woolcombers. Nowhere else can faces of such utter hopelessness be found; shattered nerves, depleted veins and eyes that remind one of opium eaters tell the story. They have an organization but the wonder is what it can be for. Many won't join it. One man said that the union officials obliged the men to obey the exactions of the employers, where disobedience would mean dismissal, with consequent expense to the union. The union officials act as spies on the men to see that they don't violate the shop rules.

England's Happy Homes.

So low are the wages that in hundreds of families of woolcombers both husband and wife have to work at it. The husband at night the wife by day. Socialism, the Christian upholders of English capitalism say, would destroy the family, but no better device for the separation of the sexes could have been invented than is produced by capitalism in Christian England. The husband comes out as the wife goes in. It is matrimony on the principle of the barometrical figures.

At night when the shift changes, a procession of weary men go in and a procession of wearier women come out. As the two streams meet, husband and wife may for a moment see each other, but for a moment only, as the untiring machines are calling.

The heat in the wool combing rooms is so terrible that men, and women, too, strip for the work. The machines are run at top speed. The employers found that with greater heat they could get as much out of iron and flesh in sixty hours as in sixty-four, and at less cost.

A rapid walk through such a room is enough for an ordinary man. The noise is deafening, the heat stifling and the air full of a yellow, noisome dust. Anthrax, a horrible form of blood poisoning, is the reward of the workers in this industry. But, as in many other instances, the thing most dreaded is lack of work. When there is no work thousands of men and women are idle. "Larking" is the euphonious word for idleness that means empty stomachs for weeks, even months.

Malthus Outdone.

Of the women employed in dangerous trades, none are exposed to worse dangers than the white lead workers. The death of a white lead worker is so common and so trivial a matter in civilized England, that an inquest, as often happens, receives no mention even in the local papers.

Sometimes it takes but a few weeks or months in a lead factory to kill girls of from 18 to 23. Convulsions, delirium, then death in a state of coma. Yet women compete fiercely for the jobs. "It's that or the streets," said one of them. They go in buxom, blooming girls, but the chlorosis kills the bloom, paralysis distorts the limbs and attacking the eyes blinds, if it does not twist them. Seven shillings, about $1.75 per week, is the reward for toil under such conditions. But even this pittance often fails them, as one girl put it. "Two months on and one month off with sickness is my average."

The bitter need of the women is proved by the efforts they make to continue at work when sick and the doctor refuses to pass them at the weekly inspection. They take an assumed name and go to another factory. One of them said death by poisoning was easier than death by starvation. Children born to women workers in the lead works invariably die. This industry beats any plan of Malthus for "checking a too rapid growth of the population."

These workers are organized and affiliated with the National Amalgamated Union of Labor on the Tyne. It was at the headquarters of the union that a member was found suffering from wrist-drop, a result of lead poisoning. He was completely helpless at the age of thirty-nine. He could not use his hands, they hung limp from the wrist. He could lift a glass by pressing it between the backs of his wrists. He eats like an animal, with his mouth to his plate. He had worked seven years for a wage of 75 cents a day and during that time had suffered the torments of the damned.

A victim of lead poisoning never recovers. After having abandoned the business for twenty-five years a man was admitted to the hospital suffering from the effects of the poison.

The death rate among these workers is frightful. Drunkenness prevails, beer is supplied as part of the wages and whiskey is used to combat the awful colic. Parliament and the home secretary pass laws and issue orders, but that is all they amount to. High walls surround the works and the gates are guarded by company detectives. Access to the czar's palace is easier.

Legally Indentured.

The chain making district of Cradley Heath is another horrible nightmare. Dante's Inferno could be written there. The work is so exhausting that for one day's work men have often to lay off two days. There are no old men about the district. Lung troubles make ready early graves.

In this part of Christian England women may be seen working at the anvil, clad in foul rags and wearing men's boots. Wizened infants may be seen hanging at the mother's breast while she plies the hammer. The author found one case where a woman worked till 5 o'clock of the evening that her child was born at 7. Despite the Chain Makers' Union, women are doing much of the work at which manhood should revolt. Children are burned to death at their mother's feet.

Imagine a sweet little lass—such as Sir John Millais would have loved to paint—dancing on a pair of bellows for 6 cents a day! Boys and girls are put to tasks at which men should remonstrate.

Imagine again a girl of ten years, though according to the factory act she was fourteen, indentured to the trade of chain making at a wage of 60 cents a week. Listen to the irony of the articles of agreement. The child undertakes during her apprenticeship neither to haunt taverns nor playhouses, nor to squander what remains of her wages, after paying for "sufficient meat, drink, medicine, clothing, lodging, and all other necessaries," in "playing at cards or dice tables, or any other unlawful games."

There she was, thus indentured, making links for harrow chains, her little arms and her hands fit only to cradle dolls.

The writer of the book found but few of the workers who would dare do anything that might bring a frown to the master's narrow brow. So impotent was the Union of the Alkali Workers that when the edict went forth "no union men need apply," it resulted in the breaking up of the union, and the rooms at St. Helens and Widnes were closed, the furniture being sold at auction.

May that unholy Scotch current of class conscious Socialism soon sweep through England and revivify the workers, whom pure and simpledom, allied to capitalism, has degraded instead of acting as their shield of defense.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,203**

TEXAS SOCIALIST VOTE.

Lampasas, Tex., Feb. 10.—The official returns for the election of last Nov. 4, 1902, give the Socialist Labor Party of Texas 428 votes. This is 308 votes more than Texas is credited with on The People's list. The total S. L. P. vote rises, accordingly, to 53,203.

HEAT AND MACHINERY.

"In the development of the natural resources of the earth, it is necessary for men to combine both their capital and their energy. Railroads, steamship lines, great steel plants, and workshops of every kind can only be created by a combination of capital."—President Baer, before the Arbitration Commission, Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1903.

The story is ever quoted, as a sign of the mental petrification of the Chinese, that, for a long time, whenever they wanted roast pork, they burnt down a house. The Chinese, being as yet unacquainted with the roast pork delicacy, one day a house burnt down. A pig happened to be inside. When the fire was over, the pig was found roasted to a turn. John Chinaman tasted the thing, and found it was good. Thereupon, whenever he wanted roast pork, he took a pig, tied it in a house, and set the house on fire. He was unable to distinguish the incidental accompaniment from the essential. Is President Baer's intellectual make-up, as photographed above by himself, of higher or different grade? Not a bit!

The natural resources of the earth are to-day developed; railroads, steamship lines, great steel plants and workshops of every kind are to-day created by a combination of capital. But the "capital" ingredient is as incidental and unessential to the final result as the "burning down of a house" is to roast pig. The permanent and essential ingredient to roast pig is HEAT, and the requisite heat can be generated in other and less wasteful ways than by burning down a house. Likewise in the matter of developing the natural resources of the earth. The permanent and essential ingredient thereto is MACHINERY, and the requisite machinery can be set in operation in other and less wasteful ways than by turning it into capital.

What is CAPITAL? Capital is that improved and ever more improving machinery or tool of production, essential to the development of the natural resources of the earth, and HELD IN PRIVATE HANDS. Private ownership is an essential feature of capital. Without "private ownership" in the machinery, in the plants of production, there is no "capital." Obviously, "private ownership" is as unessential to the machinery of production as a "house on fire" is to the heat requisite for roast pig. It so happens that "private ownership," that is to say, the "capital" feature is found, today, attached to the machinery of production; but just so was the "burnt house" feature at a time attached to the heat requisite for roast pork;—no less and no more so.

Nor yet does the parallel end there. It is not only in point of incidentality and unessentialness that the old "burnt house" feature of the heat, used in the production of roast pork, coincides with the modern "capital" feature of the machinery used in the development of the natural resources of the earth. The two features coincide also in their clumsiness; in the injury they work; in short, in their barbarism. Roast pork is good for man. But is the game worth the candle, if the prerequisite is a conflagration? The race is assuredly no better off if the hand, that furnitures its stomach, unshelters its head. Identically so with the "capital" feature, that today accompanies the machinery of production. "Railroads, steamship lines, great steel plants, and workshops of every kind" are good for man. But is that game worth the candle, if the prerequisite shall be a system of ownership that burns the house over our heads? The race is assuredly no better off if the very hand, that developes the natural resources of the earth, reduces the masses of the earth's inhabitants to the level of coolies. In seeking to justify "capital" the way he did, President Baer correctly placed himself, and, along with himself, the class he speaks for, on record as not above the intellectual and moral level of the house-burning Chinaman pig-roaster.

But the world moves. Even in China, roast pork no longer has for its accompaniment "burnt down houses." In America, led by the Torch of Civilization that the Socialist holds aloft, the machinery of wealth production will be scraped clean of the slime of "capital," that now covers it all over, and the "natural resources of the earth will be developed" for the uplifting and not the degradation of the race.

THE REPTILE'S RATTLE AND COILING.

The national committee of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party has just met, resoluted and adjourned in St. Louis. Most of its time was taken up with what? With meeting new issues? Not at all. Most of its time was taken up with passing two resolutions,—one against fusion, the other in favor of "supporting all the economic struggles of Labor."

To the innocent, to the unsophisticated, these two acts will savor of "moves in the right direction"; they will be pleasing; indeed, that's just what they are intended for. To the tutored ear and eye, however, such sounds and motions have the effect of the sound and wriggle of the rattlesnake upon the expert woodsman.

A party, that claims to be Socialist, resoluting against FUSION? Has not that all the earmarks of a woman, that claims to be pure, yet resolving that she is, and of right ought to be, CHASTE? Does not the word Socialism in and of itself exclude the idea of FUSION, as purity excludes the idea of UNCHASTITY? Why, then, go on record that fusion shall not be?

Again, a party, that claims to be the bright particular prop of the economic struggles of the workingman, resoluting "to support all economic struggles of Labor"? Is not that surplusage? Does not the thing go without saying? Then, why say it?

The proverbial traveler from Mars, gifted with intuitive knowledge in the abstract, but devoid of knowledge in the concrete, would certainly prick his ears at such performance. But not long. Soon the mystery would be clear. Immediately upon the rattle that caught his ear in St. Louis, his eyes would have detected two simultaneous coilings of the reptile,—one in the State of Washington, the other at the other extremity of the land, the State of Massachusetts.

In Spokane, Wash., a "Socialist" party convention meets; fuses with populists, pure and simple labor skates and any old thing; adopts a platform with "as little Socialism as possible," with "all mention of the working class and of the working class character" of a bona fide Socialist party "omitted, purposely"; and fills its ticket with several candidates not even members of the party. [Seattle, Wash., "Socialist," Feb. 1, 1903.]—That much for the reptile's coiling in Washington State.

In Lynn, Mass., a shoeworkers' strike is on. The manufacturers are aided by Tobin, President of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union. The two—manufacturers and Tobin—are seeking to fill the places of the workingmen on strike. Jointly, the two instituted injunction proceedings against the strikers. At the hearing of the injunction it developed that one of the strike breakers, imported by Tobin from Kentucky, had just finished a two years' sentence for stealing horses. Surely this is an instance of the "economic struggle of Labor." What's the attitude of the press on the subject? The Socialist Labor Party press stands by the strikers with might and main; all the rest of the press does the other thing: the capitalist press booming the manufacturers, the "Socialist" or Social Democratic press lying low, uttering not a word, hushing up the crimes of Tobin; in short, giving by their silence consent to the wrong, and thus doing just the reverse of "supporting all the economic struggles of Labor."—That much for the reptile's coiling in Massachusetts.

His eyes partially opened by these facts, the traveler from Mars presently has his eyes fully opened. He will discover among that resoluting "National Committee" a preponderating number of members with credentials by the grace of fusionists and by the grace of strike breakers in their respective States. He will discover that the strike breakers are leading lights in the so-called Socialist or Social Democratic party; he will discover that fusion, even with out-and-out capitalist parties, is the commonest of occurrences in that "Socialist" party. He will discover a good deal more.

And then it will become clear to him what the resolutions mean—the actual rattle of the rattle-snake.

INCORRIGIBLE POPS.

The Lincoln, Neb., "Independent" comes out with a broad-side upon the work of recruiting for the campaign of 1904. To avoid errors and defeat in the future, it is, of course, necessary to look backward, and learn from experience in the past. Pursuing this course, the "Independent" has this to say:

Mr. Bryan was twice defeated by the power of money and the lack of organization and united action among the "common people."

Which is another way of saying that Mr. Bryan was defeated for lack of votes. The question comes, Why did the votes not come his way? Surely his campaign managers had money enough to cause his arguments to reach all the voters. Why did his arguments fail to draw the votes to him? Were they bought off by the "Money Power"? That's nonsense. Fact is that Mr. Bryan defeated himself. The proof is almost a mathematical demonstration.

Mr. Bryan argued that the "common people" (of whom the overwhelming majority is the Working Class) were in distress because their employers were poor. He argued: "The cause of your employers' poverty is the small volume of circulating medium. Increase the volume; that will render your employers affluent; if they are affluent you are too." What's the result of this reasoning?

Say that 100 workingmen read or heard Mr. Bryan. What they gathered from him was the absurd notion that the workingman's welfare depends upon the welfare of his employer. Absurd, or otherwise, that was the fundamental notion he put into their heads. What is the consequence? Each of the 100 workingmen reasoned as follows: "I have no time to fathom the ocean of finance. But I don't need to. My employer gives me the cue. He knows what is good for him. Mr. Bryan says that my welfare depends upon my employer's welfare. I must aid my employer. I shall vote for or against silver according as my employer decides." And that settled Mr. Bryan. For every 1 employee, whose middle class employer wants silver, there are 4 whose full blown capitalist employer wants gold. Net result, out of every 100 workingmen, whom Mr. Bryan reached, his fundamental and absurd dogma of the dependence of the worker's welfare upon the welfare of his employer threw 75 into the adverse camp, and left only 25 possible supporters for himself. Money defeated Mr. Bryan only in the sense that without money, and plenty of it, Mr. Bryan could not reach the millions of workingmen whom he did reach, and 75 per cent. of whom he thus turned into staunch supporters of McKinley.

And his fate was a deserved one. The workingman's welfare is in inverse ratio to his employer. The fatter the capitalist, the leaner the workingman. The workingman's welfare will never be reached so long as he is satisfied to be a sort of moonshine to the capitalist sun. He must seek his own welfare as the starting point—and bring on the conditions when he who works shall eat, and he who don't shan't.

COMING THEIR WAY AT A TROT.

The "most stupendous and hair-on-end raising evidence of the gigantic strides with which Socialism is marching, under the banner of class-conscious, International Socialism, toward the Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God Commonwealth, thanks to the new tactics that were inaugurated when the conduct of the International Movement was taken from the hands of a narrow, intolerant and stagnant body, named the Socialist Labor Party, and now quite dead, at least somewhat dead, at any rate dying, [let's take a breath!] as stated above dead and buried S. L. P., and was placed into the hands of a broad, tolerant [let's take another breath!] and lively body of men, who, animated by the eternal Truths of International Socialism, the Class Struggle, the Material Conception of History" [let's take a long breath!] etc., etc., etc. —has been entered on the record book of history, on the page headed "Lynn, Mass." Gov. Bates has signified his intention to march with bag and baggage, militia and all, over into the camp of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, and make common cause with that body!

You don't say so?! How's that?

We do say so! And this is the way it happens:

There is a certain body, known to fame as the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The said Union is run by leading lights of the said "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party. Carey, of armory-building fame, "is of the trade," and at all times stands by that Union; Chase, "the first 'Socialist' Mayor," is a peddler for that Union; Tobin, a conspicuous pillar of said "Socialist" party, is the President of that Union; Scates, a fellow "Socialist" Councilman of Carey's and his running mate on the "Socialist" ticket for member of the Massachusetts Legislature, is a "Business Agent" of the said Union; Sieverman, a noted aldermanic No. 19 candidate of the "Socialist," named Social Democratic party in Rochester, N. Y., is an orator for the Union receiving $100 at a clip for his efforts, occasionally also a shower of rotten eggs, for good measure; Alphabet Gordon, slanderously named "the mail-robber," an expelled member of the "dead," "dying," "dead and buried" Socialist Labor Party for trying to sell out the S. L. P. to said S. P., alias S. D. P. concern, is a collector for the said Union; and so forth and so on. In short, the said Union's officers and beneficiaries and the said "Socialist" party's beneficiaries and officers are so intimately blended together that they are one. Stick a pin there.

Now, then, these officers have a fight on in Lynn. It is true that the fight is against workingmen; it is true that the fight, on the part of these officers, is to reduce the wages of the men on strike; it is true that these officers are introducing convicts to scab it on honest workers; it is true, in short, that this fight is a fight in favor of the manufacturers and against the workingmen. But what of that? That's only a small matter, as small as the helping of the manufacturers to good, strong armories. The important, the epoch-making fact is that these officers are "Socialists," "International Socialists"—don't they say so themselves? Stick a pin there, too.

Finally, these "Socialist" officers find it impossible, with their own unaided efforts, to reduce the striking workingmen of Lynn to submission. At that critical moment, unsolicited, of course, Gov. Bates steps up, and begins to get his militia ready. The moment is critical. It is critical for Capitalism and it is critical for Socialism—at least for the Socialism of the aforesaid officers. Into whose scales will Gov. Bates throw his sword? The human heart stops beating in suspence. Presently a loud hurrah rends the air. Socialism triumphs! Gov. Bates decides to stand by the aforenamed Socialist officers!

Let "Socialism" disband, at least in Massachusetts. What more does it want? Did it not aim at the conquest of the public powers? It has conquered. Gov. Bates has come over to them, bag and baggage; he is coming, at a trot, too.

THE OSTRICH PARTY.

The latest news, drawn from "documents," "prospectuses," "rally calls," letters, etc., that have fallen into the hands of Socialist Labor Party men in various parts of the country, and been forwarded to this office, is that a "new Socialist party" is about to be formed. The event is booked to take initial shape in a "conference," to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d instant. The conferees are reputed to represent elements that have been shed by the Socialist Labor Party, and that recent developments in the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, are shedding from the latter. A further number on the program is "simultaneous parades in Pittsburg and Chicago" 'round Commune Day, when the "new political body" is to be "launched." The engineers of the "new departure" claim to have with them 600 former S. L. P. men, and at least 2000 S. P., alias S. D. P. folks.

It is a pity that, without exception, movements started in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party fall into the hands of spokesmen, whose "petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues" render them so vicious as to cause their personal malevolence to obscure the socio-political principle that their movement, themselves included, is an expression of. This is a pity because it hampers the Socialist Movement in general in comprehending, and thus in profiting, by the experience of such oppositions. The instance of the projected "new party" is no exception. Nevertheless, as the dispassionate anatomist quietly removes the hair, skin, fat and other excrescences covering the vein, which his anatomical knowledge tells him must be there, and which he is in search of, so do we now cut and scrape off all the foreign matters that conceal the socio-political principle, which we know must be at bottom of the projected "new party," and which, whatever the principle may turn out to be, must present an interesting subject of study, bound to help clarify the Socialist Movement in general. Pursuing this course, a painstaking study of the letters, "documents," etc., above referred to, reveals an indeed most interesting theory as the one that has drawn, and is expected to hold the "new party" together, and lead it on to victory.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that, in America, the Trades Union is a sociologic fact in the Labor Movement. In framing its course, a Socialist political movement, conscious of the preponderating political aspect of the social question, must, accordingly, seek to dominate the Trades Union,—physically, as well as intellectually; and, if through the development of capitalism, such physical domination becomes impossible, then, intellectually;—but dominate it must the Trades Union, or the same will inevitably slide under capitalist domination, through the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class.

In opposition to this stands the principle, which, broadly speaking, is represented by the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. It also recognizes the Trades Union as a sociologic fact, but "joins hands" with and "seeks not to dominate it."

The theory of the projected "new party," put into condensed form, runs this wise:

"The Trades Union policy of both the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is wrong. The former, by wrestling with the Unions, arouses violent opposition; the latter, by coddling the Unions, is submerged by them. In either case, Socialism is fatally injured. The correct policy is to ignore the Unions altogether. Three chairs for Ainternale Socialeeesm!"

In other words:

"To at all 'join hands' with the Unions a la S. P., alias S. D. P., means (as a three years' experience proves, and as the S. L. P. press has triumphantly demonstrated) to run Socialism into the ground, to make it a foot-ball for fakirs, and a bye-word to the public. On the other hand to wrestle with the Unions a la S. L. P. means to engage in a fight, in which, tho' hard blows can be given, yet blows are received in return. Why expose ourselves, our heads and shins? Let's duck!"

Or again, and reducing the theory back to its simplest form:

"The most practical, the cleanest, neatest and least troublesome way to solve a problem is to ignore it."

It is to be hoped that the brick-without-straws nature of the elements in charge of the projected "new party" may not prevent the phenomenon from taking sufficient shape so as to be able to well illustrate by its fate what the theory that undelies it amounts to. In the meantime, should the phenomenon take shape, its name is ready for it—The Ostrich Party.

Washington is criticizing the extravagant expenditures of appropriations at the White House. There is said to be an imitation of European courts in vogue there. What can one expect of the President of a nation whose dominant class—the capitalist class—favors imperialism in its hunt for world markets, but that he should become imperialistic, too? One is but a reflex of the other.

The statements that the Standard Oil Company's policy is to encourage increased production by competing firms for its own purchase, is amusing. The Standard Oil Company never encourages any production but its own. Its purchase of the Beaumont district is proof of this.

The food supply of England is likely to be monopolized by a giant corporation. This corporation will build a system of cold storage stations in connection with railroads of the country. The meat and vegetable products of New England, Australia, Canada and other countries will then be in its control. An entire nation will then be at the mercy of a few individuals.

Cars that will go 150 miles an hour by the third rail are being made in Elizabeth, N. J., for an Illinois corporation. Considering the number of accidents to cars going from 30 to 60 miles an hour, the question naturally arises, will there be an increase of accidents with the increase of speed?

THE APPROACHING SKIRMISHES

This year's annual convention of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks is to be held in Nashville, Tenn. In the January issue of The Postal Clerk, there is given a descriptive account of the advantages of the 1903 convention city. Among the features set forth, and upon which much stress is laid, is the municipalization of "public utilities" by the city.

Aside from the usually municipally conducted police and fire departments, Nashville owns and maintains its water works and an electric light plant for street lighting purposes. The city "has the reputation of being the best lighted city in the South." A city hospital and a free dispensary are other municipal enterprises. Even the sprinkling of the streets is a city affair. The writer in The Postal Clerk then informs us that: "The municipal ownership of ALL public utilities idea has a strong majority among the voters of Nashville and it is not improbable that other public utilities may be operated by the municipal corporation."

As the season of municipal campaigns is near at hand it may not be inopportune to consider the "advantages of municipalization" a la Nashville, and the position of the Socialist Labor Party toward such municipal ownership.

Municipal campaigns test the tactics of our party much more severely than do State and national campaigns. These bring out clearly the issue underlying all campaigns—the issue of Labor against Capitalism. But municipal issues, "good government," "cheap gas," "cheap fares," and the like, are alluring to the unripe voters; especially in these days when the capitalists throw in "labor" candidates as additional sops.

For the very reason that municipal campaigns give less opportunity to push forward S. L. P. issues it becomes all the more important that these issues be not deviated from. It is the practice of "reform" and "Socialist" parties to put forth a municipal platform the length of one's arm. Of course, such platforms state that the municipalization advocated is for the benefit of the workers in the "utilities" considered.

Cheap gas, cheap fares and other cheap things of that kind lead entirely away from S. L. P. principles and aims. Such cheapness is the last thing that the S. L. P. is after. Under capitalism labor is a merchandise, and anything that tends to cheapen the things needed to keep the workingman alive cheapens the exchange value of his labor power. If transportation were furnished the workman free, his wages would come down ten cents per day.

That this is no exaggeration is shown by the practice of the railroad companies. Ask the average railroad man what are his wages and he will name the money figure, adding: "And a pass." When the roads gave a recent increase in wages THEY CALLED IN ALL PASSES AND COMPELLED THEIR EMPLOYES TO PAY AT LEAST HALF FARE!

There are people, undoubtedly, who would be money in if gas, etc., were cheaper; but they have something else to sell than their own hides. No matter how much it might benefit them it could not benefit the worker.

It cannot too often be driven home that the S. L. P. has not the MARKET—distribution—for its objective point. Our objective point is not the market, but the FACTORY—production. Once the worker is master of the tools of production the rest goes of itself.

Municipal agitation for cheapness is capitalist and middle class agitation. The S. L. P. knows that whatever is cheapened for the workers makes cheaper workers for those who exploit them. The S. L. P. seeks to put the gas plant and the street railroad in the hands of the workers as part of its plan to rid the worker of the capitalist parasite. Not cheaper things for the worker, but all that he produces; that is the issue.

Nashville is the largest manufacturing point in Tennessee, and yet despite its municipalization of public utilities thousands of sick and injured must seek the mercy of the hospital. The Postal Clerk says that at the free dispensary "the needy can obtain medicines at all times." The needy we have with us always, municipalization or no municipalization!

The S. L. P. is drilling and deploying its forces for the Social Revolution. All the more necessary then that in municipal campaigns it declare that these, even though successful, furnish no "practical illustration" of Socialism. Never let the fact be lost sight of that nothing less that the nation can furnish an illustration of Socialism.

The issue thrust forward by the S. L. P. is a national issue. Municipal campaigns are important only in so far as they are in touch with the national revolutionary thought. Every municipal campaign, therefore, should be conducted as a skirmish on the line of march to Washington—the real objective point.

Conducting our municipal campaigns thus we are not likely to attract and be elated by a vote that at the next election will dishearten by melting like snow before the sun. The signs of the times are that "Hurrah Campaigns" in municipal elections, will be the order of the day. Its present strength is measured by the soundness of its vote—the votes that cannot be turned away. These, though few comparatively, are better than a large vote on which no dependence can be placed. Unswerving firmness to the main issue—Labor against Capitalism—is the preeminent principle that should guide our tactics, and every detail of our tactics, in all campaigns.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with black rings around his eyes)—'Tis simply sameful; and 'tis sad!

UNCLE SAM—Meseems you are in great pain. Is it bodily or is it mental?

B. J. (with an I don't-trust-your-sympathy look)—'Tis bodily, too; but 'tis mainly mental.

U. S.—Come, come! Unbosom!

B. J.—Well, you see, it is this way: Socialism is so beautiful—

U. S.—Correct!

B. J.—The Socialist Republic is so grand—

U. S.—Correct, again.

B. J.—The whole conception is so noble, so exalting, so humane; think of everyone who wants to work having a chance and not being plundered, but keeping the fruits of his labor; "grand" is no word for it.

U. S.—You are wonderfully correct today. Now what are you carrying up your sleeves. Out with it.

B. J.—Yes, I will out with it; It is simply scandalous how the Socialists are marring this beautiful idea with their ranting about "classes"—

U. S.—Ah!

B. J.—And "struggles"—

U. S.—Aha!

B. J.—And with all such theories of turbulence and war—

U. S.—Hah!

B. J.—You don't need to be "ahaing." Why, only last night I heard a Socialist getting up at a meeting, and lambasting a lovely Christian Socialist, who had just delivered a most sweet address on Socialism.

U. S.—Was he "lambasted" for that?

B. J.—No; not for that;—

U. S.—What for, then?

B. J.—He lambasted him for saying that the tactics, methods and ways of the Socialist Labor Party could only keep Socialism away, and that the way to bring Socialism on was the Christian Socialist way.

U. S.—And did he say what that way was?

B. J.—Oh, yes; just preach Socialism; just show people the iniquities of the capitalist system, and contrast them with the beatitudes of Socialism. In that way the people's hearts would be captured; capitalism would drop of its own accord, and—

U. S.—And hocuspocus, the Socialist Republic would be thar, eh?

B. J.—Why, of course; it couldn't help being there.

U. S.—Well, that "Christian" Socialist deserved the lambasting that he got.

B. J. (throws up both his arms in mute despair)—There you have it. You are like all of them.

U. S.—Your "Christian" Socialist is an impostor.

B. J.—Yes, yes, yes; always calling good people names! Always denouncing those who don't think just like you! Always—

U. S.—A truce with your lamentations. See here: Would I be "calling you names" if you declared you were as thin as a rail and I said you were a liar?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I am just the opposite of "thin as a rail."

U. S.—For the same reason your "Christian" Socialist is an impostor.

B. J.—How so?

U. S.—Why do you imagine he calls himself a "Christian" Socialist?

B. J.—Because he is a Christian first, and would have Christian methods to bring about a change.

U. S.—And what are those Christian methods?

B. J.—Sermons, good examples and constant preaching of the Good Word.

U. S.—In other words, he holds out the idea that Socialism should be brought on by the methods that Christianity was brought on, eh?

B. J. (rejoiced)—Just so!

U. S.—And it is for just saying that and then preaching the gospel of "sermons and declarations" as the means of bringing on Socialism that I call him an impostor.

B. J.—That's wrong!

U. S.—Let's see. Just answer me this question: Do you imagine we would have Christianity to-day if only sermons and declamations had been used to introduce it?

B. J. looks stumped.

U. S.—The most absurd name to take by those who denounce the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party as violent, is "Christian Socialist." Christianity had to be sabred into the heads of the "heathens"; Charles, named the Great, had 30,000 of them killed to clear the way for his Christianity; it was with sword in hand, and in full armor, that Constantine, before him, hewed the path for his Christianity; it was fire, and sword, and carnage that laid the foundation for the

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Nobly Waging the Class Struggle" in Kentucky.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Louisville has been the scene of an exhibition by the Central Labor Union that should open the eyes of the working class here to the fact that it is run in the interest of the capitalist class. The exhibition was the election of officers for the ensuing term.

For some time the C. L. U. has been controlled by Democratic politicians. One of them, Jim McGill, has held down the seat of president for a long period. As a result Jim waxed fat and grew bold.

A short while ago the job of factory inspector was created by the legislature at $1,200 per year. "This is my chance," thought Jim, so he immediately laid his plans to get it. But some other labor fakir—a scholar of Jim's—beat him and got the office. This angered McGill, and he at once conferred with his cohorts. They came to the conclusion that revenge must be had at any cost. A Union Labor party must be started by the Central Labor Union. Why they did not use the Social Democrats is a surprising thing; but that Jim and his followers wanted all the offices is the only explanation.

The proposition to start the "party" was referred to the thirty-five organizations belonging to the C. L. U., with the result that five voted in favor of it and seven against. The other twenty-three took no part in the matter, so in regular fakir style, McGill decided they were in favor of it. And thus the Union Labor party blossomed forth. The McGill, Peetz and Bradburn crowd, who originated it, were not the only ones in the C. L. U. who were after jobs. This was manifested when the election of officers of the C. L. U. took place.

For two months before election the two factions, one as corrupt as the other, prepared for the fray. Each professed purity and honesty to the rank and file. When the meeting to nominate officers took place the most profane language was used, women in the audience notwithstanding. The McGill clique named Moore; the Christian-Kieffer crowd put up Burton for president.

As the evening of the election, January 12, approached, the bitter feeling between the two factions became more pronounced. Each accused the other of corruption. It was rumored that the Burton faction had offered "Brother" Peetz $1,000 if he would leave the city. Delegate Weisert, of the Butchers' Union, is said to have been offered a new suit of clothes. Another delegate was given the same offer, but he refused it.

The meeting night at last arrived. The meeting was called to order by the president, Moore. After the regular routine had been gone through and the election was in order, Moore vacated the chair, so that office fell to the vice-president, Tucks, of the Brewers' Union. An investigation showed that each clique's strength was about even. After a deal of maneuvring, in which the most corrupt methods were tried, it was decided that if any of the candidates had a majority of six votes he should be declared elected. The balloting proceeded and the count showed that Moore received eighty votes and Burton seventy-six, and that there were seven false ballots cast for Moore and five for Burton. The result was no election. A tumultuous demonstration broke out. Epithets flew fast. "Throw the rascals out," "thief," "scoundrel," etc., interspersed with filthy words, were heard in the din. Nothing could be done, so the president adjourned the meeting for a week. In the hall below the meeting was the captain of police with about twenty policemen. They are said to have gone there at the request of the Burton crowd and were ordered to break in the door when the fighting began, for it was advertised that it would be a bloody affair. Every delegate was armed to the teeth; pistols, brass nuckles, daggers and bowie knives were displayed by the delegates before they went to the meeting.

At the next meeting, Moore called it to order, and as Tucks was not present, he called McGill to the chair. The "demonstration" started anew and order could not be established, so the meeting was declared adjourned.

Next morning, Tuesday, Moore called a special meeting for Wednesday night. The McGill cohorts were notified immediately, but the Burton gang did not get theirs until the meeting night. The result was that Moore had things his own way, only nine Burton delegates being present. Moore was elected president.

On January 26, the regular meeting night, Moore called the body to order, but there arose shouts, howls and catcalls that kept up for an hour, so he adjourned the meeting again. But the Kieffer-Christian-Burton crowd would have none of it; they proceeded with the meeting on their own hook and elected their ticket. This means the end of that body of fakirs—the Central Labor Union—which cries all year around "no politics in the union."

The fakirs who deceive the rank and file day by day have thus once more shown what timber they are made of. Just how long the working class of Louisville will stand by them is a matter for conjecture; but a break will come some day and it will be a hard break at that.

Press Committee, Section Louisville, Ky., S. L. P.

Louisville, Ky., February 7.

Fighting One Another for a Chance to Work.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Another sample of union "brotherly love." After working ten years as an electrician on nearly all kinds of work and able to hold up my own end in any place, I went to New York with a transfer card from the local here. There they made out that I "failed" in the examination and after working two months I must leave.

Oh, how it makes one love the union! to get the "icy hand" from people who are supposed to be regarded as brothers.

I hope the time will soon come when the people change the existing conditions and workingmen do not have to fight each other for a chance to work.

R. M.

Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 5.

The Origin of the Messenger Service.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The article in to-day's People under the caption "Messenger Boys," reminds me of the origin of the system.

It was in the summer of A. D. 1865. Hundreds of thousands of Uncle Sam's employees, who had been engaged on the job of "putting down the rebellion," found themselves, like millions of wage-slaves since, "out of work."

At that time, as at the present, there were plenty of disinterested patriots ready with all manner of schemes to benefit the "poor old soldiers;" especially when they saw that by benefitting the aforesaid "poor old soldier" they could incidentally put an honest dollar where it would do the most good, viz., in the pocket of the very disinterested patriot. Among other schemes was the one that has since proved to be the parent of the present "messenger system."

At that time telephones, tickers, private wires, etc., were unknown. The "errand" boy was a necessary fixture to every office, store and workshop. Some philanthropic, disinterested patriot, seeing the defects of the errand boy system, conceived the idea of establishing something more reliable, and seeing these thousands of boys in blue out of a job, organized what was called the "Soldier Messenger Service." An office was rented, printers' ink called into play, stress was laid on the uncertainty of the errand boy, lazy, dilatory, utterly unreliable that he was—when for a trifle you could hire one of Uncle Sam's laid-off servants, etc. The newspapers of the day extolled the scheme, and for a time it seemed to be a great success, but it did not last long. The pay was small, although the charges were high. The old soldiers, ungrateful to their patriotic benefactors, soon left for better paying jobs. Boys were hired to fill their places and the result is the present district messenger service.

George P. Herrschaft.

Jersey City, February 6.

More Evidence of the Failure of "Boring from Within."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Here is another evidence of the progress the Kangaroos are making in their attempt to "impregnate the trade unions with Socialism." George H. Warner, member of the executive committee of the International Association of Machinists, is here. To a reporter he is quoted as saying:

"The more conservative of the laboring men are the ones that are doing the good and I think that a mistake is being made by some of their efforts to drag Socialism into the labor question. Socialism is all right, but it does not belong in the labor unions, for it is keeping many out of the unions who would otherwise affiliate with them."

While, as a matter of fact, the Socialism in the trade unions could not be seen with a spy glass, and the absence of it, rather than the presence, is keeping people out of the unions, the utterance of this fakir show deserved contempt for the "Socialist" party tactics of "boring from within." The S. L. P. is right in denouncing the unions as capitalistic institutions, and in telling the working class to beware of them, and to join a genuine labor organization, like the S. T. & L. A., which binds its members to vote, as well as to strike, against their exploiters.

T.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 10.

Comrade Marx on The Monthly People.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the past week I have been able to get but ten subscriptions to The Monthly People, making 450 since December 24, but will continue to work right along.

It is surprising that comrades all over the country where there are large sections, have not rolled up 1000 subscriptions, instead of the small number recorded to them. If they would ask their friends and shopmates to subscribe, few of them would refuse, as the amount is only ten cents.

If the members of the S. L. P. want our principles and tactics promulgated, they must get to work and push The Monthly. When the workingmen read it they will understand what we are striving for, and see that we are right.

Up with the arm and hammer, down with the fakirs, large and small!

Adam Marx.

New London, Conn., Feb. 8.

Why Doesn't Coates Demand Proof of Charge of Corruption?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A few days ago the editor of the Pueblo Courrier, F. A. Richardson, was in Florence, and in the course of a conversation I asked him if he had not stated that D. C. Coates and Otto Thum, editors and owners of the Colorado Chronicle, the leading "Socialist" organ of the State, had received $2,500 in payment for a special edition of their paper from the Republican State central committee, during the fall campaign of 1902?

"Yes," replied Richardson, emphatically, "I did say it; and, what is more, I am ready to prove it. If you have followed the case as it developed, you will have noticed that Coates and Thum have never challenged proof."

How about this as a specimen of tolerance? It fairly takes rank with the Eichman case; and that of Cameron King and colleague in California.

Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Feb. 5.

De Leon in Milwaukee.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—After waiting in the hope that another comrade would write, I send the following:

De Leon, editor of The People, was here on the 19th of January and addressed a big crowd at the Bahn Frei Turner Hall. It may be said, without exaggeration, that it was the best meeting ever held in this city under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Such a meeting cannot be but edifying for those who have been led astray by certain personages, who have always sought to bring the S. L. P. into discredit.

The Social Democrats who were there must have been somewhat surprised, we suppose, not to find the two editors and the other brilliant stars on the Social Democratic firmament present at the meeting, to attack the "union wrecker," the "czar," that "terrible" De Leon, but they were not there—they are too cowardly to meet the man upon whom they throw dirt face to face. Any dunderhead can make false accusations, but we at least expect a man to prove his accusations, otherwise any sane man must draw the conclusion that such persons have pictured their own image.

At any rate, it shows that those Social Democrats do not live in a high altitude (morally and mentally speaking), but the rank and file were at the meeting and that is just what we want. They behaved well; and it was only after the address of De Leon that a Doctor Kanin arose and said a few words in favor of bringing about harmony between the S. L. P. and the S. D. It was at that time that the Social Democrats gave vent to their feelings.

Several questions were put to De Leon, which were answered in a highly satisfactory manner. De Leon pointed out most forcibly that the S. L. P. is revolutionary in its very nature, that it cannot in any way join hands with anti-revolutionary forces, or, in other words, that it is quality and not quantity which makes the S. L. P. that universally feared critic and powerful educational factor here at home as well as abroad.

The Social Democrats resemble somewhat the alchemists who spent centuries in the fruitless effort to make silver and gold in an artificial way. They (the alchemists) thought that pure metals could be made out of impure substances. The Social Democrats of to-day pursue the very same course. They, too, labor under the impression that from the ash barrels in which the most corrupt of corrupt political organizations empty their offal there can be woven so fine a fabric as Socialism. May they soon see their grave mistake!

Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., holds regular Sunday evening agitation meetings at Kaiser's Hall, on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets. Meiko Meyer, of Detroit; Henry Sale, of Chicago, and C. Minkey, are among the speakers.

Comrades, attend the meeting. Urge your friends to do likewise. Forward, ever forward!

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 10.

Taking It Out of Their Hide With To-Tobin's Aid.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Being a middle-class middleman, I have a chance for boservation that some people have not. I am buying a better made shoe, leather of better tannage than before, at a less price than I paid before. I asked my friend, Mr. Clark, a travelling salesman for Clafflin, Thayer & Co., "Clark, how is it done, that your shoes are cheaper and better this year, in spite of the rise of the price of leather?" "ery plain to see," said Mr. Clark, "They take it out of the hide of the workingman!"

C. C. Crolly.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Feb. 10.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. T. Y., CINCINNATI, O.—1st. The People is not sent to the public library of your city.

2d. If a workingman goes into the shop he thereby aids capitalism. He does because he thereby throws wealth into the capitalist's hands. Would you call his action "a compromise with capitalism" and a wrong? Assuredly not. Why? Because his action is compulsory. If he acted otherwise he would die. The same process of reasoning applies to the joining of a fakir-led pure and simple union, if the workingman is compelled to join the same so as to secure work.

Next question next week.

D. J. G., DETROIT, MICH.—The S. L. P. trades union attitude? That is best illustrated by the Party's recent attitude toward Mitchell. The S. L. P. supports the workingman in all his struggles against the capitalist. But, and just because of that, the Party will not chime in—whether during a strike or otherwise—with the poisonous errors that the workingman may echo from the labor fakir; and the Party, despite all the difficulties of combating superstition, will, at all times, hold up such a fakir to the execration of the men, point out his errors, and warn against him. Accordingly, if a strike is started by a fakir in obedience to Wall street orders (as happened with the trolleymen in this city), or in obedience to some competing boss (as happened with the garment workers), etc., etc., the S. L. P. will not make common cause with the fakir, whatever superstition is in his favor. The party will ever ring the note that points the right way to the workers. The S. L. P. trades union policy begins and ends there.

E. B. W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The "Volkszeitung" continues mum on the Lynn strike. It had at first a few news items on the subject; but the matter grew too hot for it, and it has since been silent. It conceals from its leaders the introduction of convicts by Tobin and the bosses, and all their other crimes. That's its way of "standing by the workers."

F. A. B., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Clippings received. They are good.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Your several letters touch upon kindred matter; the answers are here bunched together:

1st. A perceptible number of "Socialist" party votes is cast for railroad nationalization, with an eye to cheapened transportation. This is so very markedly in the region that Omaha is thhe only logical center of. Of course, that is no Socialist vote. We told you so.

2d. "Impartianity" in the rows between unions was not necessarily either a "pipe-dream" or a "lie" with the national committee of the so-called Socialist party. Pass in the review the collection there gathered. With hardly an exception there were parsons, shysters, "sick and death benefit" stiffs and such like. What care such folks for the workingman and his struggles? They can be very impartial on the subject. Indeed they don't like the bother of "taking sides."

3d. Just put on your thinking cap. As a "Socialist" party man you say the S. L. P. is needed "to keep to the wind" your party's head; and that there are many, many more who hold with you. On the other hand, again as a "Socialist" party man you surely know that at least as many declare "the S. L. P. is dead." Now, can a party that holds such opposing views last? How long?

4th. It is the veriest "retribution," which means "logic of events." About thirteen years ago the present Kangaroo or Social Democrat had a row. His party split. And he led the opposition a wild dance. The present S. L. P. then taking possession of the Party, led that ridiculous, and not always pure, opposition a still wilder dance. How ridiculous and also impure that opposition was may be conjectured from its numbering among its "hosts" the Hoehns, the Winnens, the I. I. I. Morgans, etc., etc. The S. L. P. in possession, led, as just said, the crew so wild a dance that it kept them hopping with their headquarters from town to town. This hopping about presently became such a feature of the concern that it got the name of the "Richtung auf Reisen" (the Journeying Faction). When the S. L. P. had its Kangaroo "clean out," the "Journeying Faction" hasteped to join the Kangaroos, when, lo and behold, that faction promptly imprints upon the Kangaroo outfit its "journeying" feature. The two, being jointly led by the S. L. P. the wild dance of before, have had within the last three years not less than 4 different headquarters—Chicago; Springfield, Mass.; St. Louis, and now Omaha. Events have their logic. The present Social Democracy attests one of its essential features by, in its turn, becoming a "Richtung auf Reisen" (Journeying Faction).—Correct!

5th. Don't laugh at it. It is an imposing line of succession,—that national secretaryship is. The dynasty is led by Hoyim Slobodinoffsky. Next come two abreast: Theodore Debs and Something-or-Other Butcher. Next comes Leon (!) Greenbaum. Next comes Something-or-Other Mailly. Next?!

C. T., NEW YORK.—Yes, Tobin pays the manufacturers' lawyer in the injunction proceedings against the shoeworkers on strike. The fact developed at thhe hearing when Mr. Logan admitted he had not employed counsel.

J. A. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The source of confusion in your club arises from the erroneous notion that things are hard and fast affairs. Try to define a vegetal. You will find that no definition will absolutely fit. Products will be brought before you that are on the borderland between the vegetal and the animal kingdom. Definitions apply to types. The typical "commodity" is an article of use-value produced for sale. Cast-off clothing don't come under this type. If re-vamped and set up for sale they re-enter the field. First-hand clothing is a commodity. Soon as bought, however, not to re-sell but to use, the "commodity" feature of an article ceases. Your loaf of bread (a commodity before being sold) ceases to be one the moment it is bought by you for use. We would put it this way: "A 'commodity' is an article of merchandise. Articles of merchandise are for sale, or intended eventually to be sold. What is not for sale, or intended to be sold, is not an article of merchandise. What is not an article of merchandise is not a 'commodity.'" Possibly your club's confusion arises merely from the choice of the word "commodity" in the English translation of "Capital." We always considered the choice of thhe word "commodity" clumsy if not infelicitous. "Goods," wares" or "merchandise" would have been better.

Next question next week.

W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Clipping received. When your Chicago "Union Leader," tho' claiming to want Socialism, defends the setting up of a non-Socialist ticket with Darrow for Mayor on the ground that "the people have first to be educated," it certainly has the bulge on the Bogus Socialist Party men of Chicago. They are knocked out by their own argument. They are constantly justifying their subserviency to the fakirs with the theory that "the people must be first educated." A man can't be taught the right thing by first teaching him the wrong.

A. J., NEW YORK.—Was schnakst Du denn da von "Raethseln" Alexanderleben! Es gibt nichts raethselhaftes ueber Omaha. Aber das kannst Du natuerlich nicht Kapiren. Was versteht der Bauer von Kartoffelsalat! Was versteht so ein Schaute wie Du von amerik-a-a-nischen Verhaeltnissen! Sei doch nicht albern! Der Sturm und Drang welcher Deine "Richtung auf Reisen" im Lande herumschubst geht ja weit ueber Dein "Verstehstdumich" hinaus. —Auf Wiedersehen in Honolulu!

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Send on more.

B. M. F., NEW YORK.—If you notice, The Worker, the English poodle of the Volkszeitung, has taken time by the forelock. It dropped its party vote from the head of the editorial column, before its party vote dropped of itself.

J. McC., CHICAGO, ILL.—Hold on! You may not put the parsons, shysters and literary animalculae, who infest your so-called socialist party, in the same category with "displaced workingmen." The latter are the recruits that modern society raises for the Revolution, the former are social misfits: the latter is the raw material out of which future society is to be made, the former is the ash-barrel refuse of modern society. Only shoddy can be turned out of ash-barrel refuse: the Socialist Republic will be "all wool and a yard wide."

D. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—See answer, given above, to J. A. S. of your city. There is no article, found for sale, without use value. However illusory, or imaginary, or whimsical use-value of some kind is an indispensable feature of an object for sale. It would not otherwise be set up for sale except by a lunatic. What causes it to be set up for sale is the belief of the seller that others want it, i.e., that it has use value to them.

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS.—The proposition of Section New York on the subject of the N. E. C. has been forwarded to the State Committees for distribution among their respective Sections. Only a limited number of copies was struck off.

G. R., NEW YORK.—There was more in that Spokane affair than simply fusion. In that town is a paper, "New Times." Of course it is private property, and claims to be Socialist. At that Spokane convention, the statement was expressly made that the life of that paper depended upon the setting up of such a fusion Socialist ticket. Call and read the report in the Seattle "Socialist." It is very much in full.

M. H., HOBOKEN, N. J.—As at present constituted, it is venturesome to say where the International Congress would draw the line. With this caution the opinion may be asked that Anarchists and representatives of outspokenly pure and simple bodies would be excluded.

U. M. C., WATERVLIET, N. Y.—"Intrinsic value" is a dictionary and not a technical or scientific term. The nearest it comes to a definite idea is the term "exchange value."

H. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Watch the anti-Union Labor fusion expressions of the Pacific slope. You will find that the objection is not to fusion, but to anything that will give the so called Socialist party a workingman character. That's the milk in the cocoanut of nine of every ten of those objections and grandiloquent "protests."

S. J., NEW YORK.—The fates are against your argument. At the very season when you try to shy a lance in favor of the privately owned press of your Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, that press strikes an attitude that knocks off your lance. Here you have had the highest executive authority—the National Committee—of your party in session. It decides to transfer the headquarters to Omaha. From what source comes the first "protest," "indignation," and call for a general vote setting up some other headquarter? From some of your party organization? Nary; from a paper owned and controlled by a private corporation—"The Worker," a paper owned by a private corporation made up of your socialists and also of Republicans, Democrats and any old thing; a paper, everyone on it being an employe of the corporation and subject to dismissal as it sees fit,—that paper denounces your National Committee, and that paper issues a call for a general vote to upset the N. E. C.'s action. Your party is with its head in the lion's mouth. The S. L. P. prefers to own its own press, and be itself the employer of the men on its press. No outsiders dictate to the S. L. P.

SMALL CORPORATIONS

An interesting subject of discussion among corporation attorneys and those whose business has to do with corporate matters is the great number of small corporations which are constantly being formed. To such an extent is this movement going on that it would almost seem, corporation authorities say, that the era of very large corporations was over, and that the day of small corporations had arrived.

For some time there has been a suspension in the formation of large corporations, due principally to the condition of the money market. Another reason why they are less frequently formed, corporation attorneys say, is the fact that the transformation of the counry's business from individual and firm ownership to corporate form, so far as it can go at present, has been very largely accomplished.

The financial stringency, however, has not affected the business of incorporating small companies, which are financed less with borrowed capital and less through the public marketing of their stock than the larger ones. Close observers of such affairs declare that the extent to which men of small means, whose capital has been released through the sale of their businesses to large combinations are forming new corporations to handle new ventures is remarkable. In a few instances these smaller companies re-enter the same business which their organizers have but lately left and become competitors of the consolidations, but in the majority of cases these men seek the employment of their time and capital in new enterprises requiring development and close personal attention.

But a more remarkable corporation development is the actual creation of a new purpose for the corporate method of doing business. A countless number of large industrial and some railroad companies have affiliated with them one or more small companies, which exist for no other purpose than the exploitation of some new invention or some source of profit which has developed collaterally with the main industry.

For example, railroads often come into the possession of mines which may or may not have value. An employe invents some new mechanical contrivance, which promises good results, but requires to be tested on a commercial scale. A prominent and powerful corporation does not care to risk its prestige by taking up an enterprise of questionable prospects, so a corporation with a small capital, financed and perhaps officered by the larger one, is formed.

To industrial companies the small corporation is even more valuable. A house of international reputation, for instance, wishes to develop a formula which one of its chemists has invented. The testing of the formula on a commercial scale is of course attended by risks, not only those of reputation, but others of a more immediate and practical nature.

The small corporation may be rendered liable for only the amount of its capital, usually only a few thousand dollars, while the larger company should it conduct the experimental business on its own account, might become involved for very large sums of money.

Nowadays a large business institution invariably develops a side line or an extension of its activities beyond its own proper field through the instrumentality of a separate corporation. If the venture succeeds, the credit for it is quickly claimed; in fact, comes without the claiming. If there is failure, few persons know the connection of the big company with the matter no more has been lost than those interested were willing to risk, and with the winding up of the corporation there is an end of the matter. For this form of insurance the cost is usually less than $100.

The Elkins "anti-trust" bill, which is approved by the Standard Oil Company was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 241 to 6. The "anti-trust" Democrats after denouncing it as a fraud and buncombe voted for it with five exceptions. Did they receive telegrams from Rockefeller also?

"Light! More Light!"

Clean - Wholesome - Socialist Literature

HAND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News Company : : :

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, Feb. 13, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. The recording secretary, J. Hammer, sent word that for some time to come he will be very busy and unable to attend with regularity. In view of this he offered his resignation as recording secretary. Resignation accepted and R. Katz elected in his stead. The financial report for the two weeks ending Feb. 7, shower receipts $1388.01; expenditures, $224.13. The treasurer submitted semi-annual report as follows:

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
Of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, from July 5, 1902, to January 3, 1903.

Receipts.	
By balance on hand July 5, 1902..	$330 93
By dues stamps	812 45
By supplies	15 53
By agitation (Irish Agitator's Fund)	533 22
By agitation (other sources)	110 57
By Paris congress assessment	22 15
By charters	2 00
	$1828 85
Deficit, January 3, 1903	356 19
Total	$2187 04
Expenditures.	
To salary of National Secretary (26 weeks)	$468 00
To legal expenses	28 50
To office rent	90 00
To current expenses (postage, etc.)	119 21
To printing	104 80
To donation Daily People	544 74
To agitation (Connolly tour)	687 65
To agitation (other directions)	111 64
To representation at S. T. & L. A. Convention	26 80
To office expenses	5 70
	$2187 04

John J. Kinneally, Treasurer.
J. H. Harkow,
S. Smilansky,
Auditors.
For the N. E. C., S. L. P.,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

In view of the postponement of the International Socialistic Congress for one year, as reported in the European Socialist press, it was decided to recall the general vote now on. Sections will please take notice.

Communications: From Section New York, reporting expulsion for treason to the working class and contempt of Joel B. Friedman, A. Ulrich, Jr., W. Dexter and A. M. Muirhead, these being the last batch of the signers of the lampoon of the little Kangs known as "the thirty-one." From Denver, Colo., requesting information as to what constitutes an officer of a pure and simple union and whether a member of a grievance committee of such union is to be regarded as such. Secretary instructed to reply that the constitutional provision applies to any officer elected or nominated without exception. From Section Boston, Mass., reporting expulsion of Chas. Kroll. Kroll had been named in a corcular issued by the bogus State Committee at Pittsburg, Pa., as one of the contributors to a paper that was alleged to be about to be issued by the "only logical center." When called upon by Section Boston to repudiate any connection with the Pitsburg conspirators, Kroll demanded the privilege to insert in such denial a statement to the effect that he did not agree with the N. E. C. This the Section denied and insisted upon an unqualified denial of collusion with avowed enemies of the S. L. P. When this was not forthcoming, charges were brought. Kroll did not appear before grievance committee and made no defence in any other way.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., asked whether in a case of an offence by a member against the entire Section charges must be brought and tried before a grievance committee. Secretary instructed that all charges, without exception, must be tried by grievance committee.

The committee appointed at last session to go over the by-laws of the Connecticut State organization reported favorable and upon motion the by-laws were endorsed.

The secretary was instructed to prepare voting blanks for the filling of vacancies on the N. E. C., and send the same to the sections, the Greater New York Sections having reported on the candidates submitted.

Further communications were received Seattle, Wash., Collinsville, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., and a number of other places, reporting local work, etc.

Sections Hamilton, Ohio and Detroit, Mich., reported election of officers.

Rudolf Katz,
Recording Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont.—The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held on February 6, with D. Ross in the chair; absent without excuse, C. Corbin and B. Nuttall; excused, G. Bryce.

Communications.—From Section Toronto, relative to the action or rather inaction of Section London at the recent municipal elections; also that the N. E. C. procure similar seals for the use of the sections.

The secretary was instructed to write Section Toronto advising them to communicate with the organizer of Section London, and that, in the event of their failing to receive a reply the N. E. C. will take the matter up; also that although the N. E. C. considers their proposition of seals in the interest of the organization, yet it deems it wise, to lay it before the other section for their approval before taking any definite action toward procuring same.

Other communications were received from Ferguson & Jones, in reply to communication sent them; several from Comrade Woodley, of Toronto, which the national secretary had replied to, bearing on the Farmer & Gould bill; from Comrade C. A. V. Kemp, of Orillia, Ont., asking for literature for distribution. It was decided to send one hundred of each kind in stock to him. From Comrade J. E. Farrell, of Algoma, requesting an application blank for a charter. The secretary was empowered to send same together with other supplies.

Bill for ten months' rent, amount $10, was ordered paid.

It was decided to write Sections Hamilton and London, requesting payment of their bill in connection with the Connolly tour, again; also Section Vancouver for a debt of some time standing.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

MASS. STATE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Massachusetts State executive committee was held last Sunday, February 8, 1903, with W. H. Young, of Boston, in the chair.

Seven delegates present, one absent.

Edgar E. Chester, 2474 Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, presented credentials and was seated.

Communications from Lawrence, Cambridge, Abington, Holyoke, Salem, Adams, Somerville, Everett, Marlboro, Worcester, Boston and Lynn, sending in referendum votes, nominating delegates to District Alliance 19, asking for speakers, sending financial reports, stating local conditions, etc Accepted and filed. Votes ordered tabulated.

Communication from Section New York, with statements, accepted. Statements ordered distributed among the sections.

From National Secretary regarding voting material for International Socialist Congress referendum. Attended to by secretary.

Bill of 40 cents from N. E. C. for application blanks. Ordered paid, Bill of 15 cents for supplies for financial secretary treasurer. Ordered paid.

Auditing committee reported progress.

Comrade M. D. Fitzgerald reported that the fair which was held by the Scandinavian Socialist Club and S. E. C. for the benefit of The Daily People, was a grand success; and that a dance and auction of the articles not disposed of at the fair would be held on Saturday, February 14, 1903, at Minot Hall, corner Washington and Springfield streets, and that the names of those who won the prizes would be announced then. He asked that all members and sympathizers in Greater Boston attend this affair. Report accepted.

Comrade Mayo reported the sale of 109 copies of "What Means this Strike?" to Section Boston. He also turned over large amount of other pamphlets to sell at the fair. Report accepted and financial secretary-treasurer instructed to send bill for the same.

Voted: To postpone sending letter to Scandinavian Socialist Club until after the conference of the party members of the State so that more definite arrangemnts can be made with this club in the matter of building up the circulation of The Daily People, Arbetaren and Socialistiche Abeiter-Zeitung, in this State.

It was voted that the election of grievance committee be laid over until next meeting.

Agitation committee was instructed to provide Section Lawrence with a speaker for their "Commune Celebration."

The secretary and Comrade Stevens were instructed to draw up lecture tour for Comrade De Leon in this State at an early date, for benefit of party press, and report at next meeting.

Comrades Young, Fitzgerald and Ryan, were elected a committee, with Comrade Stevens, to draw up recommendations to be submitted to conference of party members to be held at Boston on Sunday, February 22, 1902, and report at next meeting.

Secretary was instructed to insert notice in The People to have all sections instruct their delegates to the Greater Boston entertainment committee to meet in conjunction with the State executive committee on March 8, 1903, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, and to notify sections also.

Secretary instructed to notify Section Malden to have delegate to this committee attend the meetings.

Secretary reported that on tabulation of votes that Michael Tracey, No. 8 School street, Lynn, was elected financial secretary-treasurer of this committee. He was declared elected.

Secretary reported that tabulation of votes on party conference was in favor, as there was no votes against. The secretary was instructed to issue call for conference when hall could be secured.

Comrade Stevens was instructed to procure suitable hall and inform secretary as soon as possible.

Secretary was instructed to write members in Medway to pay balence on literature.

Financial report was accepted and turned over to auditors, and secretary-treasurer exempt from payment for five dues stamps which were lost.

The dues of Elliot C. Harding, member at large, were remitted.

John W. Ryan, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on February 9, 1903 at 6 p. m. Ebert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as corrected in the matter of pledges and payments on Daily People fund, full particulars of which to date are given as follows:

Pledges—Previously acknowledged, $[illegible]; [illegible], 15 cents; W. Goldberg, 50 cents; A. Gollerstepper, $1; Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn, $5; J. Condon, $1; total, $415.02.

Paid — Previously acknowledged, $322.97; Section Peekskill, $1; Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn, $5; I. Roth, 15 cents; W. Goldberg, 50 cents A. Gollerstepper, $1; Owen Canaliar, $1; Section Schenectady, $25; Otto Barthel, $5; B. Thame, $1; Section Monroe County, $4; A. Swanson, $3; J. Condon, $1; A. Gollerstepper, $1; total, $371.32.

A financial report was received from Section Richmond County and ordered filed. A letter was received from a comrade in Watervleit relative to local matters, asking for information. The secretary was instructed to give the same.

The report of the financial secretary was received for January, 1903, as follows:

Receipts.	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1903...	$56.66
Dues stamps	129.04
Campaign fund	5.50
Total	$190.20
Expenditures.	
Postage and sundries	$2.18
Balance Jan. 31, 1903	188.02
Total	$190.20

The organizer of Section New York reported on nominations for new State Executive Committee and the secretary was instructed to send same to the sections to be voted for.

The committee on organizing Long Island City reported progress, and that the work of systematic canvassing will be kept up, also that The Weekly and Monthly People will be sent to enrolled voters.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Regular meeting was held Saturday, February 9, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman J. Scherrer; vice-chairman, Donald Ferguson; secretary pro tem, L. Wieder.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Six new delegates were seated. Six new members were admitted.

A communication was received from the N. E. C. on the German party organs and referred to the sub-divisions.

A financial report was received from the State Executive Committee.

The organizer reported the circular letters to enrolled S. L. P. and S. D. P. voters ready for distribution upon application. Tickets for The Daily People entertainment on March 22, 1903, were also reported ready for distribution. Districts that have not been supplied with tickets are urged to secure the same at once from the organizer.

The organizer reported that both county committees were permanently organized on Saturday, Janlary 30, 1903, and that the New York county committee was obliged to increase the price of dues stamps to the sub-divisions to 22 cents. The report was received and adopted.

The Excelsior Literary Society asked the general committee to indorse its appeal for funds.

The resignation of Charles Sanial was accepted.

The entertainment committee reported progress and was granted the privilege of withdrawing any committee man for failure to attend three successive meetings.

Sub-divisions were instructed to compare their dues stamp accounts with those of the semi-annual reports.

Joel B. Friedmann, A. Ulrich, Jr., and W. Dexter were expelled by a vote of twenty for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of treason and conspiracy against the party and for contempt of a summons of the grievance committee.

A. M. Muirhead was, upon recommendation of the grievance committee, expelled by a vote of twenty-three for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of treason and conspiracy against the party, and for slander of the S. L. P., and for contempt of the summons of the grievance committee.

The report was then adopted as a whole.

Adjournment followed.

L. Wieder, Secretary pro tem.

EXCELSIOR DEFENSE FUND.

Previously acknowledged, $30.40; J. Witsen, New York, 50 cents; Sympathizer, New York, 15 cents; H. H., New York, 50 cents; John J. Leahy, New York, $1; Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, $2; Charles Larsen, Kipple, Pa., $1; V. F., New York, $1; William Darfler, New York, $1; Dennis McGaff, New Bedford, Mass., $1; Twenty-third A. D., New York, 75 cents; George Signarovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 50 cents; Anton Good, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; L. Isaacson, New York, $1; total, $41.80.

L. Abelson, Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York.

NOTICE TO ST. LOUIS READERS.

Section St. Louis will hold agitation meetings during February, March and April as follows:

North St. Louis, at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, every first and third Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

South St. Louis, at Dewey Hall, Broadway and Shenandoah streets, every second and fourth Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Wage workers invited. Admission free.

MILWAUKEE RALLY.

On Saturday, February 21, the Young Men's Socialist Club will have a grand rally and every comrade and sympathizer should be present. Comrade Frank R. Wilkinson will deliver an address on "Why We Should Organize." Comrades, boom this meeting as the young men want to enter the spring election with a strong and willing membership. Bring your shopmates and friends and don't forget the date, Saturday, February 21, at Woelfel's Hall, southeast corner Sherman and Fourth streets.

Organizer.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., LYNN, MASS.

All persons having business with District Alliance 19, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Lynn, Mass., are requested to take note that all communications intended for that body should be addressed to the Organizer, Michael Tracey at 8 School street, Lynn, Mass.

MASS. CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contributions to Massachusetts State campaign fund, on pledge, issued by Section Boston:

Section Boston.

G. Larson, $5; M. D. Fitzgerald, $5; L. A. Nemser, $5; Carl Meyer, $5; Bernhard Johnson, $5; James F. Stevens, $5; Dyer Enger, $5; Carl Schluter, $5; Geo. Nelson, $5; S. A. Rydwall, $5; Michael G. Power, $5; John N. McPhee, $5; Joseph Moneghan, $5; John Sasche, $5; F. Houtenbrink, Jr., $5; Julis Aaron, $5; Olaf Nilsson, $5; Charles Ahrens, $5; F. Houtenbrink, Sr., $5; Sheppy Rabinowich, $5; Geo. C. Olson, $5; J. W. Johnson, $5; G. F. Kliendiest, $5; G. A. Lind, $5; Max Kliendiest, $5; Adolph Vickstrom, $5; total, $130.

Section Lynn.

Joseph Malloney, $5; Frank B. Jordan, $5; Francis A. Walsh, $5; John W. Ryan, $5; Michael Tracy, $5; Walter Deans, $5; Michael Breen, $5; James Goodwin, $5; J. J. Hickey, $5; D. W. Shaw, $5; John Larsen, $5; J. J. Travers, $5; John R. Oldham, $5; total, $65.

Revere, Mass.; Otho Sullivan, $5.

Endicott, Mass., John F. Jennings, $5.

West Peabody, Mass., Fred E. Olcher, $5.

No. Abington, Mass., Jere Devine, $5.

Section Lawrence, Sampel French, $5.

Somerville, Mass., Harry Kerner, $2.

Section Cambridge.

N. T. Fuglestad, $5; W. J. Ryan, $5; John Ducharme, $5; Carl Johansen, $5; total, $20.

Section Medford, F. Hanson, $5.

Section Salem.

Thos. F. Brennan, $5; John Box, $5; John White, $5; J. McNally, $5; total, $20.

Section Everett.

W. Edmonstone, $5; Joel Miller, $5; S. G. Furgeson, $5; Edwin S. Mayo, $5; Amos P. Jones, $5; Alfred E. Jones, $5; Peter Hanson, $5; Charles Chabot, $5; total, $40.

Grand total, $307.

Fraternally submitted for Section Boston, S. L. P.

James F. Stevens, Organizer.
W. H. Carroll, Sec'y.

P. S.—In a statement, to be published by the S. E. C., those who contributed direct to the S. E. C. through Com. French, while touring the State with Com. Malloney, will be mentioned.

G. E. B., S. T. AND L. A.

A regular meeting of the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A. was held Thursday evening, February 12, at Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, Comrade Gilhaus in the chair. All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Committee on visiting a special meeting of D. A. 4, called by this board, made their report as to the conditions existing in D. A. 4 and the cause. The committee recommended that immediate steps be taken to put D. A. 4 in a better organized condition than what it is at the present. Report received for action.

Action: Resolved, that a general meeting of the members of D. A. 4, including the members of Section Essex County, S. L. P., be called by this board for Sunday, February 22, at 3 p. m. sharp at Socialist headquarters, No. 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., and that the members of the G. E. B. attend this meeting, the object of this meeting being to hear reports, complaints, etc., and to discuss ways and means for the better upbuilding of the S. T. & L. A. movement in New Jersey, and to further the interest of the S. L. P. and the work of agitation in Newark.

The secretary was instructed to issue a call for the meeting and make all arrangements.

Secretary's and treasurer's reports for month of January were then received and filed.

Communications received from L. A. 368, Plymouth, Mass.; L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal.; L. A. 378, Waterville, Maine; L. A. 166, Louisville, Ky.; L. A. 257, Hoboken, N. J.; L. A. 342, Cleveland, Ohio; L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass.; L. A.'s 307 and 379, Hartford, Ct., with quarterly reports and vote on amendments to the constitution, giving information as to the work of organizing. All were received and filed.

From Comrades Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, Mass., and Thomas Powers, of Olneyville, R. I., as to the organization of a Shoe Workers' L. A. in Lynn and a Woolen Weavers' L. A. in North Vassalboro. Received and filed.

From L. A. 373, on the election of new officers, and L. A. 345, on the election of new Press Committee; from D. A. 4, New Jersey; L. A. 356, Brinton, Pa., and D. A. 22, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. A. 17, of Providence, R. I.; D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., and D. A. 21, Hartford, Conn., on the work of organization; from Newark, N. J.; Aldridge, Montana; North Vassalboro, Maine, calling for information and literature on the work of organization.

Acting secretary instructed to attend to the same.

Request made from Newark, N. J., and Nyack, N. Y., for speakers. Acting secretary instructed to attend to the matter of speakers.

General secretary made report of agitation meeting held in [illegible], N. J., by L. A. 259, Comrade Corrigan being the speaker. The meeting was a success and eight new members were received.

Comrade Michael T. Berry sent in a report of his agitation work done in New York city and Wilmington, Del. Received and filed.

The general secretary was instructed to see the editor of The Daily People in reference to the establishment of special column in The Daily People for the S. T. & L. A.

Charters granted to Sole Fasteners' L. A. (shoeworkers), Lynn, Mass., and Woolen Weavers' L. A., North Vassalboro, Maine.

After other routine business was transacted meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

GREATER BOSTON DELEGATES.

Delegates to the Greater Boston entertainment committee are instructed to meet in conjunction with the State executive committee of Massachusetts at the headquarters of Section Boston, S. L. P., 1165 Tremont street street, Boston, on Sunday, March 8. Sections must see to it that their delegates attend.

John W. Rogers, Secretary S. E. C.

WHERE ARE THE WORKINGMEN AT?

Daniel De Leon, editor of The Daily People, will lecture under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, February 22, at 3 p. m., at Dahmen's Hall, corner East Jersey and Fourth streets, Elizabeth, N. J. Subject, "Where Are the Workingmen At?"

Workingmen, come one and come all to hear this foremost exponent of Socialism. Questions invited.

MILWAUKEE FREE LECTURES.

Section Milwaukee has arranged the following free lectures:

February 22, 3 p. m.—"Individualism and Socialism," (German) Charles Minkley.

March 1, 8 p. m.—"Socialism and Politics," Henry Sale of Chicago.

March 8, 8 p. m.—"The Mission of the Working Class." Melko Meyer of Detroit.

The above lectures will be held at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Everybody is invited, especially the readers of The People.

HARTFORD SUNDAY LECTURES.

Sunday, February 22, 3 p. m., "Position of the Working Class in Society," J. E. Alexander, of Albany, N. Y.

Sunday, March 1, 8 p. m., "Watt Tyler's Fate; A Lesson for the Proletariat"; in German, M. Lechner.

Sunday, March 8, 3 p. m., "Class Antagonism Under Capitalism," Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, Conn.

These lectures will be held in headquarters, S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, Conn. Organizer.

SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

All who have not yet made returns for the tickets of the Boston Fair, under the auspices of the Massachusetts S. E. C. and the Scandinavian Socialist Club are requested to do so at once.

Committee.

FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O.

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor, over American-German Bank, every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Discussion to follow.

February 22—"Political Corruption," John D. Goerke.

March 1—"Municipal and Public Ownership."

March 8—"The Local Campaign," Paul Dinger.

March 22—"Palliatives and the Prospects Thereof," John Kircher.

March 29—"The Approaching Election," John D. Goerke.

NEW YORK COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York County Committee, S. L. P., was held at Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, on Saturday evening, February 14, 1903, D. Ferguson in the chair.

L. Kobel and A. Smilansky were elected as temporary Credential Committee, and Kelly, as temporary sergeant-at-arms.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Report of Credential Committee received and delegates seated.

A communication from N. E. C. in reference to German party press was referred to the sub-division.

Organizer reports having by-laws of Section New York, in book form, to be sold to sub-divisions. Report received and upon motion it was decided to sell them to sub-divisions at 2 cents per copy.

Organizer also urged the sub-divisions to push the sale of tickets for The Daily People festival, to be held on Sunday, March 22, 1903, at Grand Central Palace. Sub-divisions that have not yet procured tickets should do so at once.

Under roll call and reports of organizations, the delegates from the Sixteenth Assembly District requested permission to run the excursion and masquerade ball formerly held under the auspices of the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung. Upon motion they were granted permission to run excursion, but not the ball, as the County Committee reserves that right.

Delegate from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District reports that his district has sold 8,000 assorted leaflets in bundles of twenty at 5 cents per bundle, and suggests that delegates bring this matter up in their districts; the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth have already taken it up and recommend it also.

Other sub-divisions reported having made donations to the County Committee.

The matter of the County Committee running the masquerade ball was laid over to the next meeting.

A motion to elect a committee of five [illegible] for the County [illegible] three [illegible].

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday, February 28.

J. Scherer,
Recording Secretary.

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UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

Christian structure of brotherly love. The Socialist Labor Party may or may not be right in its tactics; I leave that aside for the present; but it is the height of impostorship to denounce these tactics as harsh, and then to preach the tactics of the "Christian Socialists'" Christianity.

These people are doubly imposters—

B. J.—But—

U. S.—These people are doubly impostors. They are impostors in that they insinuate false history; and they are impostors in that they know that the capitalist hyenas would want nothing better than to have the Socialist Labor Party "preach" and act like a moon calf: preach and let the capitalist in quiet enjoyment of their ill-gotten powers. That's why I call them impostors. Now, what have you got to say?

B. J. (after a long pause)—They are impostors.

U. S.—Might is the midwife of Right, and thhe upholder of Right. Be you ever so right, if you have not the might to enforce it, or, having such might, won't use it, Wrong will trample on you. But this much I tell you, I would not be marching towards the Socialist Republic with the happy heart that I do, if I imagined that its enforcement would require the carnage that the enforcement of Christianity has required. Fie upon the oily-tongued, double-faced "Christian Socialist" denouncers of the S. L. P.

Detroit Commune Celebration.

Section Detroit, Mich., Socialist Labor Party, and Socialist Arbeiter Maennerchor will hold a Commune celebration and ball at Colombo Hall, No. 235 Gratiot avenue, Saturday evening, March 14, at 8 p. m. sharp, for the benefit of "The Wage-Worker." Good English and German speakers will be present. Admission will be ten cents.

CLEVELAND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE GERMAN PARTY PRESS.

Branch 65 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, will give an entertainment and ball on Sunday, February 22, at Hungaria Hall, on Clark avenue, near Selden avenue, commencing at 3 p. m. sharp. An excellent program will be rendered. Tickets 25 cents.

Branch 65 has decided to turn over the entire net proceeds to the German party press of the S. L. P. Therefore, comrades, do your best in helping to make this entertainment a success.

Readers of The People are especially invited. Fraternally,

The Committee.

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By Olive M. Johnson.

"Money"
by Daniel De Leon

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